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MÍMIR

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Prefatory Note.

The first, tentative issue of **Mímir** is unavoidably marred by many imperfections. It is hoped that most of these defects and errors, with the kind aid of those whose names belong in its lists, will have disappeared in a second issue, to be made at an early day.

The objects of the publication are: 1. To facilitate research, in the territory which it attempts to cover, by making the labourers in the same domain known to one another — that the work of each may be rendered available to all; 2. To inform the people of Iceland, on the one hand, of the wide and encouraging interest taken by the learned of other nations in their early literature and history, and of the valuable results of that interest; 3. To bring the foreign student of Old-Northern letters, on the other hand, into nearer relations with the only region in which the Old-Northern language is still a living speech, in which the Sagas are still household reading, and the sense and sentiment of the ancient poems are still felt, while, in other Germanic lands, the classics of the earlier periods — Beowulf and the Canterbury Tales, the Nibelungen lays and the epic story of Parsifal — have become works no longer understood of the people; 4. To promote the proper development, already happily begun, of that little nationality, a fragment of the old Teutonic world, which has kept itself

alive, against innumerable obstacles, on the border of the Arctic seas.

The thanks of the Editors are due to the many scholars and writers who have responded with promptness to the enquiries adressed to them; to Dr. Émile Ruelle, director of the Library of Sainte-Geneviève, Paris; to Regierungsrat Joseph Calasanz Poestion, librarian of the Ministry of the Interior, Vienna; to stud. philos. Wilhelm P. Sommerfeldt, Christiania; to more than one official of the Royal Library, Munich; to the Secretary of the Royal Belgian Geographical Society, Brussels; to the Secretary of the Geographical Society of Paris; to Dr. Félix Wagner, Virton, Belgium; to Professor Finnur Jónsson of the University of Copenhagen; to Professor Thorvaldur Thoroddsen, the well-known scientist, Copenhagen; to Mr. Bogi Th. Melsteð, the Icelandic historian and bibliographer, Copenhagen; to Dr. Jón Stefánsson, at present residing in London; and to the officers of that active organization, the Viking Club of Great Britain.

It is intended to give the subsequent yearly volumes a broader bibliographical character by including the titles of all important works produced by the writers cited, and, in general, by reproducing them more fully and exactly. To attain the desired completeness, additions and corrections, changes of address and other proper information will be gratefully received and gladly used if addressed, before June 1, 1904, to **Mímir,** *Lungo il Mugnone 11, Florence, Italy.*

MÍMIR

1903

SUPPLEMENT

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Foreign Icelandic Scholars. Supplement.*

Bang, the Right Rev. Anton Christian; bishop of the Christiania diocese; Oslo bishop's palace, Christiania, Norway.

Author of "Völuspaa og de Sibyllinske Orakler" (1879), of "Midgaardsormens Prototyper" in the "Norsk historisk Tidsskrift" (ser. III., vol. II.), and of other essays on Old-Northern mythology.

Beckman, Dr. Karl Fredrik Natanael; upper teacher (Högre Realläroverket); 22 Uplandsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

Author of "Kritische beiträge zur altnordischen metrik" (1898) in "Arkiv för nordisk filologi."

Bensow, Dr. Johan Oscar; docent of theology at the University, Upsala, Sweden.

Author of "Den religionshistoriska betydelsen af myterna om striderna mellem asarna och vanerna" (1900).

Bernstein, Ludvig B.; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. 150th Street and Broadway, New York city, United States.

Author of "The order of words in Old-Northern prose with occasional references to other Germanic dialects" (1897).

Cold, Thomas Frederik Leopold Brun; Ministry of the Marine, Copenhagen; 110 Østersøgade, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Author of "Den islandske Forfatningssag" (1903; two articles) in "Nyt Tidsskrift" (vol. I.).

Cummings, Mabel H.; Clark Road, Brookline, Massachusetts, United States.

Co-translator of "Asgard stories. Tales from Norse mythology" (1901).

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* Names received too late for publication in the issue for 1903. They will be *given more fully* in that of 1904.

Dalström, Mrs. Kata; Stockholm, Sweden.

Compiler of "Nordiska gudasagor berättade för barn och ungdom" (1887), and of "Vår fornnordiska gudasaga i sammandrag" (1894).

Duvau, Dr. Louis; professor at the École des Hautes Études, Paris, France.

Author of essays on Eddaic poetry and on the skalds.

Egge, Albert E.; Pullman, Washington, United States.

Author of "Norse words in the Anglo-Saxon" (1898), and of various other essays.

Ekermann, Miss Agnes Olivia Teodolinda; teacher; 45 Gamla Kungsholmsbrogatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

Compiler of "Från nordens forntid. Fornnordiska sagor bearbetade på svenska" (1895).

Flink, Dr. Gustaf; mineralogist; Karlbergsvägen 12, Stockholm, Sweden.

Author of several treatises on the mineralogy of Iceland.

Flom, Dr. George Tobias; 360 West 120th Street, New York city, United States.

Author of "Skandinavian influence in Southern lowland Scotch" (1900), and of many Old-Northern essays in "Modern Language Notes" and elsewhere.

Foster, Miss Mary H.; Clark Road, Brookline, Massachusetts, United States.

Co-translator of "Asgard stories. Tales from Norse mythology" (1901).

Friesen, Dr. Otto von; docent at the University, Upsala, Sweden.

Author of "Om de germanska mediageminatorna med särskild hänsyn till de nordiska språken" (1897), and of various treatises.

Hagen, Sivent N.; University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States.

Author of "The origin and meaning of the name Yggdrasill" (1903), in "Modern Philology."

Hahn, Alban von; writer; Thomasiusstrasse 2, Leipsic, Saxony.

Author of "Die isländische Eierernte" (1903) in the Berlin "Tageblatt."

Hellquist, Dr. Elof; docent at the University, Gothenborg, Sweden.

Author of "Bidrag till läran om den nordiska nominalbildningen" (1891) in *"Arkiv för nordisk filologi,"* and of other essays.

Hjelmquist, Dr. Anders Theodor; docent at the University, Lund, Sweden.

Author of "Naturskildringarne i den norröna diktningen" (1891), and of divers essays.

Isberg, Dr. Arvid Ragnar; upper teacher at the Gymnasium, Kalmar, Sweden.

Editor of "Kvæði Guðmundar byskups efter skinnboken no. 5 fol. å Kongl. Biblioteket i Stockholm" (1877).

Jägers, Jaques; writer; Karlsgasse 9, Vienna IV, Austria.

Author of various articles in the journals of Vienna on Icelandic subjects.

Jakobsen, Dr. Jakob; philologist; Grundtvigsvej 5, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Translator of "Gunnlaugs saga ormstungu" into the dialect of the Faroe islands, published in "Arsbok Förja bokafelags" (1901); editor of "Austfirðinga sögur," of which first part has appeared.

Jones, Jessie Louise; Lewis Institute, Chicago, Illinois, United States.

Author of "The phonology of the Elis saga" (1897).

Kempe, Dr. Johan Arvid; upper teacher at the Gymnasium, Vesterås, Sweden.

Author of "Studier öfver den isländska juryn enligt Grågås" (1885).

Kempff, Dr. Karl Hjalmar; upper teacher at the Gymnasium, Gäfle, Sweden.

Author of "Försök till tolkning och förklaring af Haraldsmål eller fragmenter af ett qväde om Harald Hårfagre" (1866), and of other papers.

Klockhoff, Dr. Oskar; upper teacher at the Gymnasium, Linköping, Sweden.

Editor of the "Partalopa saga" (1877), and author of several essays.

Kyhlberg, Dr. Ola; director of the seminary for training of deaf and dumb teachers, Manila, Stockholm, Sweden.

Author of "Om skalden Sighvat Thordson samt tolkning af hans Vestrvikingar- och Nesja-visur" (1868).

Leffler, Dr. Leopold Fredrik [Fritz] Alexander; professor at the University of Upsala; present address: Djursholm, Stockholm, Sweden.

Author of "Om *v*- omlydet af *i*, *ī* och *ei* i de nordiska språken" (1877), and of other philological and runological essays.

Lind, Dr. Erik Henrik; assistant-librarian in the University Library, Upsala, Sweden.

Author of "Några anmärkningar om nordiska personnamn" (1895—97) in "Arkiv för nordisk filologi," and compiler of the bibliographies published in the same periodical (1886—98).

Ljaskoronsky, Professor Wassily Grigorowitsch; lector in Old-Northern literature at the University of Kiew, Russia.

Ljungstedt, Dr. Karl; Stockholm, Sweden.

Compiler of "Eddan. Om och ur de fornnordiska guda- och hjältesångerna" (1898).

Lock, William Georg; Charlton, Kent, England.

Author of "Guide to Iceland" (1881).

Lönnberg, Dr. Carl Johan Leonard; landed proprietor; Munkebo, Skedaborg, Sweden.

Translator of "Vatnsdalingarnes saga" (1870), and of "Eyrbyggarnes saga" (1878).

Montelius, Professor Dr. Oskar; amanuensis in the National Historical Museum, Stockholm; 11 St. Paulsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

Author of "Om våra förfäders invandring till norden" (1884) in "Nordisk tidskrift, utgifven af Letterstedtska föreningen," and of many archeological essays.

Nordlander, Johan; teacher at the Södermalm Gymnasium, Stockholm, Sweden.

Author of "Om ortnamnens bildning enligt Landnáma-boken" (1898) in "Svenska fornminnesföreningens tidskrift."

Petersson, Dr. Fredrik Wilhelm; teacher in the Gymnasium, Kristianstad, Sweden.

Translator of "Solsången" (1862).

Phene, John Samuel, LL. D.; 32 Oakley Street, London S. W., England.

Author of "A Ramble in Iceland" (1896) in the "Saga Book" (vol. I.).

Salin, Dr. Bernhard; intendant of the Northern Museum, Stockholm; Brahegatan 32, Stockholm, Sweden.

Author of "Heimskringlas tradition om asarnes invandring" (1903), and of *a few runological works.*

Schück, Dr. Johan Henrik Emil; professor at the University, Upsala, Sweden.

Author of "De senaste undersökningarna rörande Ynglingasagan" (1895) in the Swedish "Historisk tidskrift."

Sidenbladh, Dr. Karl; chief of the Royal Statistical Central Bureau, Stockholm; 58 Nybrogatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

Editor and commentator of "Stjörnu-Odda draumr" (1866).

Söderström, Dr. Otto Gustaf Victor; teacher at the Gymnasium, Hudiksvall, Sweden.

Translator and commentator of "Þáttr af Ragnars sonum" (1872).

Sommarin, Emil Frithiof Knut; Lund, Sweden.

Author of "Anteckningar vid läsning af Kormaks saga" (1897) in "Från Filologiska föreningen i Lund."

Sörensen, the Rev. Dr. Per; Frillestad, Påarp, Sweden.

Translator and commentator of "Egil Skallagrimsons Höfuðlausn" (1868).

Steffen, Dr. Richard; upper teacher at the Gymnasium, Örebro, Sweden.

Author of "De nyaste forskningarne i nordisk mytologi" (1890) in "Ny svensk tidskrift."

Sundén, Dr. Daniel Anton; formerly upper teacher; Vesterås, Sweden.

Author of "Öfversikt af nordiska mytologien" (4th ed. 1896).

Susan, Dr. Camillo Valerian; assistant librarian at the Ministry of the Interior at Vienna; 28 Strozzigasse, Vienna VIII, Austria.

Author of "Isländische Dichter" (1898) in "Das litterarische Echo."

Svensson, Dr. Sven Herman Benjamin; teacher at the Gymnasium, Kristianstad, Sweden.

Translator and commentator of "Hallfreds saga" (1864).

Swiggett, Glen Levin; professor at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, United States.

Author of "Baldr" (1897) in the "Modern Language Notes."

Wennberg, the Rev. Dr. Lars; Torrlösa, Svalöf, Sweden.

Translator and commentator of Einar Skúlason's "Geisli" (1874).

Winters, the Rev. J. M.; Riempst (Limbourg), Belgium.

Translator into Dutch, with introduction and comment, of "Lelie" (Lilja) (1901), and author of various essays and versions connected with Old-Northern literature in the Dutch review "'t Daghet in den Oosten."

Wulff, Dr. Fredrik Amadeus; professor at the University, Lund, Sweden.

Author of "Notices sur les sagas de Mágus et de Geirard et leur rapports aux épopées françaises" (1874).

It is impossible to end these introductory lines without a mournful recurrence to the two great names, which, a few months ago, would have given to the following pages a glory they now lack — the names of KONRAD VON MAURER and GUSTAV STORM.

December 1903.

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In Iceland.

I. INSTITUTIONS.

The Icelandic Literary Society *(Hið íslenzka Bókmenntafèlag).* Founded March 30, 1816, at the instance of the Danish philologist, Rasmus Christian Rask; it has for its object "by the publication of books and by other undertakings to preserve the Icelandic language and literature, and thereby the civilization and honour of the nation." It has issued a great number of valuable works and serials — literary, historical, statistical and scientific — the whole forming a most important section of modern Icelandic letters. Under the presidency of that able scholar and statesman, Jón Sigurðsson, it attained great prosperity. A careful history of its origin and progress, with a complete list of its publications, was published on its fiftieth anniversary, "Hið íslenzka Bókmenntafèlag 1816—1866." The society consists of two divisions, one having its seat in Reykjavík, the other in Copenhagen. It has about 500 members, a permanent fund of 21,035 crowns, and a government appropriation of 3,000 crowns annually, its total income for 1902 having been approximatively 7,980 crowns. The annual subscription is 6 crowns (two dollars, or eight shillings), for which all the current publications are received. — 1. Reykjavík Division: *President,* the Rev. Eiríkur Briem; *Secretary,* the Rev. Thórhallur Bjarnarson. 2. Copenhagen Division: *President,* Ólafur Halldórsson; *Secretary,* Professor Finnur Jónsson. Addresses: 1. Reykjavík, Iceland; 2. Amalienborg, Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Icelandic Patriotic Society *(Hið íslenzka Þjóðvinafèlag),* founded June 8, 1870 with a political object, but has developed *into* a society for the publication of works of popular

value. It publishes a well compiled Almanac *(Almanak Þjóðvinafèlagsins)*, an excellent political and economic annual *(Andvari)*, the series comprising 29 volumes, and many other utilitarian works. Membership, 2 crowns a year. The board of directors is chosen by the members of the Althing in their individual capacity. — *President*, Tryggvi Gunnarsson, director of the National Bank. Address: Reykjavík.

The Icelandic Bible Society *(Hið íslenzka Biblíufèlag)*, founded Sept. 10, 1816 by the missionary and traveller, Ebenezer Henderson, and has charge of the circulation of the scriptures in Iceland. It has taken part in the preparation of editions of the Bible and Testament issued by the British and Foreign Society, and is now engaged on a general revised version, of which several parts have already appeared separately. — *President*, the bishop of Iceland, the Right Rev. Hallgrímur Sveinsson. Address: Reykjavík.

The Icelandic Natural History Society and **Museum** *(Hið íslenzka Náttúrufræðisfèlag* and *Náttúrugripasafn)*, founded 1889, has since that time brought together a small but interesting museum of domestic and foreign objects. It has published yearly reports from the beginning, some of them containing, as appendices, articles of value, such as lists of Icelandic fishes (1891) and birds (1895), and a history of botanical researches on the island (1891). Membership in 1901, 144, (2 crowns yearly). It receives government aid to the amount of 500 crowns. — *President*, Helgi Pèturssson; *Secretary*, Bjarni Sæmundsson. Address: Reykjavík.

The Icelandic Historical Society *(Hið íslenzka Sögufèlag)* was founded 1902. Its purpose is the publication of historic manuscripts and documents, and it has already issued two volumes. Membership, 5 crowns a year. — *President*, Dr. Jón Thorkelsson, the younger; *Secretary*, Jón Jónsson. Address: Reykjavík.

The Archeological Society *(Hið íslenzka Fornleifafèlag). Established Nov. 5, 1879* devoting itself to researches into the

antiquities of the island, to the preservation of its ancient remains, and to promoting a knowledge of the Sagas and of ancestral customs. It has carried on a series of explorations, uncovering the relics of some of the pagan temples, and of many of the historic farmsteads of the early centuries, besides having mapped the sites of various important events. Its transactions *(Árbók)*, forming now 17 large octavo volumes of high interest, contain the results of the extensive excavations made by Sigurður Vigfússon, (d. 1892) — a brother of the late Oxford philologist — by Brynjúlfur Jónsson, and by the Danish archeologist, Daniel Bruun, all of which were conducted with singular care and ingenuity. Membership, 2 crowns annually. — *President,* the Rev. Eiríkur Briem; *Secretary,* Pálmi Pálsson. Address: Reykjavík. Connected with this association is

The Museum of Antiquities *(Forngripasafn)*. This was organized Febr. 24, 1863 by the artist Sigurður Guðmundsson (d. 1874) and others, and has since grown to a collection of some 5,000 numbers, constantly enriched, from different parts of the country, with examples of its early arts and industry, such as silver and other metal work, embroideries, including ecclesiastical vestments from the Catholic period, textile fabrics, wood-carvings, antique furniture, weapons, and various dress-ornaments. The collection is well arranged and well housed in a new structure of stone, the lower story of which is occupied by the offices of the National Bank. The yearly Althing appropriation towards its support is 3,600 crowns. — *Director,* Jón Jakobsson. Address: Reykjavík.

The National Picture Gallery *(Málverkasafnið)*, composed mostly of works by modern Scandinavian artists, has its home in the Capitol building; in the course of time it will, it is expected, be extended by the addition of productions or copies of the masters of other lands. It is placed under the control of one of the presiding officers of the Althing (now Árni Thorsteinsson, secretary of finance). — Address: Reykjavík.

The Agricultural Society of Iceland *(Búnaðarfèlag Íslands)*, an organization, which has been in existence, at first under a slightly different title, since 1837, and which, of late years, has received very liberal sums from the Althing for field and garden experiments. It has a permanent fund of 30,000 crowns, while the government appropriation (1903—1904) is 20,000 crowns.— *President*, the Rev. Thórhallur Bjarnarson. Address: Reykjavík.

The College Alumni Association *(Hið íslenzka Stúdentafèlag)*, composed of former members of the College, receives a yearly sum of 300 crowns from the Althing for the maintenance of series of public lectures.— *President*, Bjarni Jónsson. Address: Reykjavík.

The Icelandic Teachers' Association *(Hið íslenzka Kennarafèlag)*. Founded Febr. 23, 1889, and has for its purpose "to elevate both the lower and higher education of the Icelandic people." It formerly published an educational periodical, which, however, has now ceased to appear. It has a fund of 1000 crowns. Membership, 2 crowns. — *President*, Jón Thórarinsson, director of the South-Icelandic High-school. Address: Hafnarfjörður.

The College of Iceland *(Hinn lærði skóli)*, being the old cathedral schools, dating from the 12th century, of Hólar and Skálholt united. They were transferred from their original seats, at the beginning of the 19th century, to Reykjavík, then to Bessastaðir (1806), and finally back again to Reykjavík (1846). The course of study is six years; at the end of this period about 70 per cent of its graduating students enter the University of Copenhagen. The annual income from all sources, including that from the government, is 35,000 crowns. Library 19,000 volumes. Number of students (1902—03), 100. — *Rector*, Dr. Björn Magnússon Ólsen (classics); *Teachers*: Steingrímur Thorsteinsson (classics); Björn Jensson (mathematics); Geir Zoëga *(English and French)*; Pálmi Pálsson (Icelandic and

Danish); Thorleifur H. Bjarnason (history); Bjarni Sæmundsson (natural sciences, geography and drawing); Bjarni Jónsson (German); Brynjólfur Thorláksson (music); Ólafur Rósenkranz (gymnastics); Haraldur Níelsson (religious instruction). Address: Reykjavík.

The Theological School *(Prestaskóli).* Established 1847, and having a course of 3 years; its graduates are eligible to all livings in Iceland, but not in Denmark, whereas to the graduates of the University of Copenhagen Icelandic livings are nominally open; but owing to the difference of language no Dane has, since Catholic times, received any permanent ecclesiastical appointment in Iceland. Income, 11,380 crowns (1903). The school possesses a considerable library. — *Director* (lector theologiae), the Rev. Thórhallur Bjarnarson; 1. *Docent,* the Rev. Jón Helgason; 2. *Docent,* the Rev. Eiríkur Briem. *Lecturer,* Kristján Jónsson (Ecclesiastical jurisprudence). Address: Reykjavík.

The Medical School *(Læknaskóli).* Established Feb. 11, 1876, as the incorporated successor of a private medical seminary dating its existence from 1863, which was under the supervision of the able Dr. Jón Hjaltalín (d. 1882), surgeon-general of the island. The position of district-physician (the island being divided into 42 medical districts) is open to those who have passed the course of 4 years in this school, supplemented by a clinic course in obstetrics at Copenhagen and a half-year's general clinical attendance in a Copenhagen hospital. The Reykjavík hospital is under the charge of the school, the teachers and pupils of which likewise attend the Landakots-hospital belonging to the Icelandic Catholic mission. The school has a small library and museum. Income (1903) 7,430 crowns. — *Director,* Dr. Jónas Jónassen (surgeon general). *Docents:* Guðmundur Magnússon (surgery); Guðmundur Björnsson (medicine). *Lecturers:* Björn Ólafsson (ophthalmy); Sæmundur Bjarnhèðinsson (bacteriology, dermatology);

Michael Lund (chemistry and pharmaceutics). Address: Reykjavík.

The North-Icelandic High-school *(Gagnfræðaskólinn á Akureyri).* Established at Möðruvellir in 1880, but on the destruction by fire of its chief building was removed to Akureyri, where its new edifice is in process of erection. Its library and cabinet were saved from the flames. Pupils, 32 (1901). Parliamentary appropriation (1903) 8,600 crowns.— *Director,* Jón Andrèsson Hjaltalín. *Teachers:* Stefán Stefánsson; Halldór Briem. Address: Akureyri.

The South-Icelandic High-school *(Gagnfræðaskólinn í Flensborg)* was founded in 1887 by the Rev. Thórarinn Böðvarsson, who endowed the institution with a fund; from the government it has a yearly income of 2,500 crowns. Pupils (1901), 43.—*Director,* Jón Thórarinsson. *Teachers:* Jóhannes Sigfússon; Ögmundur Sigurðsson. Address: Hafnarfjörður.

Female High-schools *(Kvennaskólar).* These are three in number, the oldest being in Reykjavík *(Directress,* Mrs. Thora Melsteð); the second at Blönduós *(Directress,* Miss Guðrún Jónsdóttir); the third is that at Akureyri *(Directress,* Miss Ingibjörg Torfadóttir). The instruction includes the literary branches, household accomplishments, embroidery and cooking. All receive small government appropriations for the payment of instructors and the purchase of books and apparatus. Addresses as above.

Agricultural Schools *(Búnaðarskólar).* These number four, all of which receive government aid. Each has connected with it an agricultural farm, a library of reference and a collection of implements and apparatus. One is situated in each of the four provinces as follows: 1. at Hólar in the north *(Director,* Sigurður Sigurðsson); 2. at Eiðar in the east *(Director,* Jónas Eiríksson); 3. at Hvanneyri in the south *(Director,* Hjörtur Snorrason); 4. at Ólafsdalur in the west *(Director,* Torfi Bjarnason), this last being of a par-

tially private character. Most of the instructors have passed through courses at foreign agricultural schools. Addresses as indicated.

The Nautical School *(Stýrimannaskólinn)*, founded by the government in 1890, and intended both to foster the interests of the sea-fisheries and to create a body of able seamen. The sessions of the school are held through the winter, the spring and summer being devoted to practical experience on the water. The government appropriation is annually 5,200 crowns. — *Director,* Páll Halldórsson. *Assistant-teacher,* Magnús Magnússon. Address: Reykjavík.

The National Library *(Landsbókasafn)*. Founded by the Danish professor, Charles Christian Rafn, in 1818; acquired in 1845 the collection of manuscripts of bishop Steingrímur Jónsson; in 1880 the very remarkable collection of printed books (5,047 vols.) and manuscripts (1,067 vols.), relating to Iceland, gathered by the statesman and scholar, Jón Sigurðsson (d. 1879); and in 1901 (at a cost of 22,000 crowns) the manuscripts belonging to the Icelandic Literary Society. It has received many gifts from all parts of the world, including an extensive miscellaneous collection from the late Dr. Adolf Fredrik Krieger, long a member of the Danish cabinet, and more recently (anonymously) a collection of 1,200 volumes on chess and its history. A very imperfect catalogue of the library was printed in 1825, and it issues yearly a list of its accessions. At present it numbers 60,000 printed volumes and 8,000 MSS., and is housed in crowded and inadequate quarters in the Capitol building (Althingishús). Its annual grant from the government is about 9,000 crowns besides occasional special appropriations. — *Librarian,* Hallgrímur Melsteð; *Assistant-Librarian,* Jón Jakobsson. Address: Reykjavík.

Provincial Public Libraries *(Amtsbókasöfn)*. These are three, and are partially maintained by the Althing (500 crowns each): *1. Stykkishólmur (Bókasafn Vesturamtsins),* librarian,

the Rev. Sigurður Gunnarsson; 2. at Akureyri *(Bókasafn Norðuramtsins), librarian,* Júlíus Sigurðsson; 3. at Seyðisfjörður *(Bókasafn Austuramtsins), librarian,* Skapti Jósefsson. Addresses as given.

The Town Library at Ísafjörður *(Bókasafn Ísafjarðarkaupstaðar)* — a small collection (over 1,000 volumes), lately established, and supported by the municipality and by subscription. *Librarian,* Dr. Thorvaldur Jónsson. Address; Ísafjörður.

Students' Library and Reading-Room *(Lestrarfèlagið Íþaka).* — Founded in 1880 for the benefit and use of the students at the Icelandic College. Receives a considerable number of foreign periodicals. The library is supported by subscription, and numbers some 2,000 volumes. Address: Til Íþöku, Reykjavík.

The Grímsey Library *(Eyjarbókasafn).* Founded 1901 in Grímsey, a small islet forming the northern-most tract of Icelandic territory, lying beyond the Arctic circle — forty miles from the nearest port, and often isolated during the winter for many weeks, owing to the turbulence of the intervening waters (Grímseyjarsund). It has been inhabited for the past 500 or 600 years, having now fewer than 100 inhabitants (fishermen and bird-catchers), dwelling upon a dozen farmsteads; it supported, even in the Catholic period, a parish church. The library comprises chiefly Icelandic and Danish works, including books on fishes and birds, and many illustrated albums, portraying foreign life and scenery. It has no income, and depends solely upon gifts. *Librarian,* the Rev. Matthías Eggertsson. Address: Til Eyjarbókasafnsins, Grímsey, per Akureyri, Iceland.

National Archives *(Landskjalasafn).* Organized in 1900, containing some thousands of documents going back to the date of the introduction of the Lutheran church (about 1550) — supplementary to the vast mass of Icelandic charters, deeds, *acts, rescripts, letters, inventories,* and other public and private

records, deposited in various archives and libraries at Copenhagen. The archives receive an appropriation from the government, which for the year 1903 amounted to 2,775 crowns. — *Archivist,* Dr. Jón Thorkelsson. Address: Reykjavík.

The Jón Sigurðsson Fund *(Gjöf Jóns Sigurðssonar).* A foundation for the endowment of historical, political, literary, and economic research. The original gift of Jón Sigurðsson amounted to 8,500 crowns, but has since considerably increased. The direction is invested in the governor-general, acting by and with the advice of the Althing — the committee of examination being (1903): Dr. Björn M. Ólsen; the Rev. Eiríkur Briem; Magnús Stephensen.

The Hannes Árnason Fund *(Styrktarsjóður Hannesar Árnasonar),* for the encouragement of philosophical study. The income is given every sixth year to maintain a travelling scholarship, tenable for 4 years, to be spent at the University of Copenhagen and at some German University. Amount of fund 1902, 53,056 crowns. The management is in the hands of the governor-general. Present *stipendiary,* Ágúst Bjarnason, M. A.

The Jón Thorkelsson Fund *(Thorkillii barnaskólasjóður).* A fund for the education of children in the old Kjalarnesthing (now the south-western county, known as Kjósarsýsla). Originally bequeathed by Jón Thorkelsson, rector of the Skálholt Cathedral school in 1728—37, it amounts at present to 73,449 crowns. The control of it is exercised by the bishop of Iceland.

II. ADDRESSES.

Benediktsson, Einar; lawyer, poet, journalist; Reykjavík.

Author of "Sögur og kvæði" (1898); translator of Ibsen's "Per Gynt" (Pètur Gautur; 1901); co-editor of "Útsýn" (1892), an anthology; formerly editor of the daily "Dagskrá."

Bjarnarson, the Rev. Thórhallur; lector of the Theological school; Reykjavík.

Formerly editor of "Kirkjublaðið," and translator of various theological tracts.

Bjarnason, Björn, M. A.; philologist; Ísafjörður.

Compiler af "Sagnakver" (1900); translator of C. Flammarion's "Úranía" (1898) and of several tales.

Bjarnason, Lárus H.; prefect of Snæfellsnessýsla, politician; Stykkishólmur.

Author of juridical and political essays.

Bjarnason, Thorleifur; teacher at the College of Iceland; Reykjavík.

Co-editor of "Útsýn" (1902), and of "Dönsk lestrarbók" (1895).

Bjarnason, Torfi; agriculturist, school-director; Ólafsdalur, Dalasýsla.

Author of various treatises on agriculture and household economy.

Bjarnhèðinsdóttir, Mrs. Bríet; journalist; Reykjavík.

Editor of "Kvennablaðið" and of "Barnablaðið;" author of a few pamphlets.

Björnsson, Dr. Guðmundur; docent at the Medical school; Reykjavík.

Formerly co-editor of "Eir" (a medical journal); author of medical articles.

Björnsson, Oddur; publisher and printer; Akureyri.

Publisher of the series, "Bókasafn alþýðu."

Borgfirðingur, Jón; bibliographer; Akureyri.

Author of "Rithöfundatal" (1884), a literary history of Iceland, and of "Prentsmiðjur og prentarar á Íslandi" (1867), the story of printing in Iceland.

Briem, Eiríkur; writer; docent at the Theological school; Reykjavík.

Author and translator of various educational works.

Briem, Halldór; writer; teacher at the North-Icelandic High-school; Akureyri.

Author of an English grammar and reader, and of a few plays.

Briem, Páll; magistrate of the Northern and Eastern provinces; Akureyri.

Editor of the journal "Lögfræðingur" ("The Jurist").

Briem, Sigurður; postal director; Reykjavík.

Editor of "Póstblaðið."

Briem, the Rev. Valdimar; hymnologist; Stóri-Núpur, Árnessýsla.

Author of many fine hymns in the church hymnbook, of "Biblíuljóð" (2 vols. *1896—97), and of other religious* poems.

Eggertsson, the Rev. Matthías; Miðgarðar, Grímsey.
Author of unpublished papers on the manners and customs, population and statistics of Grímsey.

Einarsson, Indriði; dramatist, statistician; Reykjavík.
Author of "Sverð og bagall" (1899), and of other plays; compiler of the annual statistics of Iceland.

Einarsson, Magnús; veterinarian; Reykjavík.
Author of many papers on veterinary surgery.

Erlingsson, Thorsteinn; poet, journalist; Reykjavík.
Author of "Þyrnar" (1897), a collection of poems, and of "Ruins of the Saga-time in Iceland" (1898), published by the English Viking Club.

Eymundsson, Sigfús; publisher, photographer, bookseller; Reykjavík.

Finnbogason, Guðmundur, M. A.; writer, educationalist; Reykjavík.
Author of "Lýðmenntun" (1903).

Friðjónsson, Guðmundur; poet; Sandur, Thingeyjarsýsla.
Author of a collection of verse, "Úr heimahögum" (1902).

Gíslason, Thorsteinn; poet, journalist; Seyðisfjörður.
Author of a collection of poems (1893); editor of "Bjarki."

Gröndal, Benedict; poet, naturalist; Reykjavík.
Author of many poems ("Kvæði," 1853 and 1900), essays and satires, including the "Heljarslóðarorusta" (2d ed., 1891); of works on geography, geology, mineralogy and zoology; translator of Homer's Iliad; editor of the annual "Gefn" (1870—74).

Guðmundsson, the Rev. Davíð; rural dean; Hof í Eyjafjörður.
Translator of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" (1874).

Guðmundsson, Guðmundur; poet; Reykjavík.
Author of many poetical productions ("Ljóðmæli," 1900).

Gunnarsson, Tryggvi; president of the National Bank; Reykjavík.
Compiler of many financial reports.

Hafstein, Hannes; poet; prefect of Ísafjarðarsýsla; Ísafjörður.
Author of "Ljóðmæli" (1892).

Hannesson, Dr. Guðmundur; district-physician; Akureyri.
Author of several articles on hygiene and medicine.

Hansen, Morten; educationalist, director of the Common School; Reykjavík.

Author of several elementary manuals for the lower schools, and of a small map of Iceland.

Helgason, the Rev. Jón; docent at the Theological school; Reykjavík.

Editor of the religious journal, "Verði ljós."

Hjaltalín, Jón Andrèsson; rector of the North-Icelandic High-school; Akureyri.

Author of an English grammar and reader, and of English-Icelandic and Icelandic-English dictionaries; translator of works by Swedenborg; co-translator of "The Orkneyingasaga" (1873) into English.

Hjörleifsson, Einar; novelist, journalist; Akureyri.

Author of "Vonir" (1890), of several other novels, and of a collection of poems (1893); editor of the weekly "Norðurland."

Holm, Mrs. Torfhildur; novelist; Reykjavík.

Author of "Brynjólfur Sveinsson" (1882) and other historical romances; editor of various periodicals.

Jensson, Björn; mathematician, astronomer; teacher in the College of Iceland; Reykjavík.

Author of "Stjörnufræði" (1889), an astronomical manual.

Jensson, Jón; one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Iceland; Reykjavík.

Co-editor of a "Lagasafn handa alþýðu" (4 vols., 1886—1900).

Jochumsson, the Rev. Matthías; poet; Akureyri.

Author of a great number of poems, a complete collection of which is now appearing (I. 1903); of dramas, the chief ones, perhaps, being "Útilegumennirnir" (1864) and "Jón Arason" (1900); translator of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" (1887), "Hamlet" (1878), "Othello" (1882) and "Macbeth" (1874), of Byron's "Manfred" (1875), of Ibsen's "Brand" (1898), of Tegnér's "Frithiofs saga" (2d ed., 1884), and of many other foreign poetical works.

Jónassen, Jónas, M. D.; surgeon-general of Iceland; Reykjavík.

Author of "Lækningabók" (1886), and various hygienical and medical treatises.

Jónasson, Hermann; agriculturist; Thingeyrar, Húnavatnssýsla.

Author of many treatises on agriculture and household economy; formerly *editor of the periodical "Búnaðarrit."*

Jónasson, the Rev. Jónas; novelist; Hrafnagil, Eyjafjörður.
Author of "Randíður í Hvassafelli" (1892) and other tales; compiler of a Danish-Icelandic dictionary (1895).

Jónsson, Bjarni; poet, journalist; teacher at the College of Iceland; Reykjavík.
Author of "Baldursbrá" (1898), a collection of poems, and translator of a few foreign romances.

Jónsson, Björn; journalist; Reykjavík.
Editor since 1874 of the journal "Ísafold."

Jónsson, Brynjólfur; poet, archeologist; Minni-Núpur, Árnessýsla.
Author of many poems, and of several historical and archeological treatises

Jónsson, the Rev. Janus; essayist; Hof í Önundarfjörður, Ísafjarðarsýsla.
Author of "Klaustur á Íslandi" (1887) and of "Saga latínuskóla á Íslandi til 1846" (1893), both in the "Tímarit hins íslenzka Bókmenntafélags," and of a few other papers.

Jónsson, Jón; historian; Reykjavík.
Author of „Íslenzkt þjóðerni" (1903), and of other historical works.

Jónsson, the Rev. Jón; historian, essayist; Stafafell, Skaptafellssýsla.
Author of "Íslenzk mannanöfn" (1899), and of various historical writings.

Jónsson, Klemens; prefect of Eyjafjarðarsýsla, speaker of the Lower House; Akureyri.
Author of a few juridical essays.

Jónsson, Kristján H.; journalist; Ísafjörður.
Editor of the weekly "Vestri."

Jónsson, Páll; naturalist, poet; Akureyri.
Author of "Ágrip af náttúrusögu" (1884), and of various poems; formerly editor of "Stefnir."

Jónsson, Pètur; politician; Gautlönd, Suður-Thingeyjarsýsla.
Formerly editor of "Tímarit kaupfélaganna."

Jósefsson, Skapti; journalist; Seyðisfjörður.
Editor of the weekly "Austri."

Kristjánsson, Sigurður; publisher and bookseller; Reykjavík.
Publisher, among other books, of a popular edition of the Icelandic Sagas.

Magnússon, Dr. Guðmundur; surgeon, docent at the Medical School; Reykjavík.

Author of various essays on surgery; formerly co-editor of "Eir."

Magnússon, Guðmundur; poet; Reykjavík.

Author of a volume of poems, "Heima og erlendis" (1899), and of an inedited dramatic piece, "Teitur."

Magnússon, Jón; under-secretary for Iceland; Reykjavík.

Co-editor of the 4th vol. of "Lagasafn handa alþýðu" (1900), and author of a few juridical treatises; editor of the "Landshagsskýrslur."

Melsteð, Hallgrímur; historian, bibliographer; director of the National Library; Reykjavík.

Author of "Fornaldarsagan" (1900).

Melsteð, Páll; historian, lawyer, journalist; Reykjavík.

Author of a series of volumes on universal history coming down to 1830, published between 1864 and 1887, and of "Norðurlandasaga" (1891); he has edited likewise several periodicals.

Ólafsson, the Rev. Arnljótur; political economist, politician; Sauðanes, Thingeyjarsýsla.

Author of "Auðfræði" (1880), and compiler of statistical works.

Ólafsson, Jón; bookseller, journalist, poet, politician; Reykjavík.

Editor of a number of journals both in Canada and at home; author of a volume of verse (3 editions), and writer on politics, economy, bibliography and other topics.

Ólafsson, the Rev. Ólafur: journalist, educationalist; Reykjavík.

Editor of "Fjallkonan;" translator and compiler of several popular works.

Ólafsson, Páll; poet; Loðmundarfjörður.

Author of "Ljóðmæli" I.—II. (1899—1900), a collection of poetical pieces.

Ólsen, Dr. Björn Magnússon; philologist; rector of the College of Iceland; Reykjavík.

Author of "Runerne i den old-islandske Litteratur" (1883), "Um Sturlungu" (1897—98), "Um Kristnitökuna á Íslandi" (1900), and of many other most important works and essays on Old-Northern and Icelandic literature and history.

Östlund, David; journalist, poet, publisher; Seyðisfjörður.

Editor of the half-monthly "Frækorn;" publisher of the Rev. Matthías Jochumsson's *poetical works. A Norwegian* by birth.

Pálsson, Pálmi; philologist; teacher at the College of Iceland; Reykjavík.

Editor of "Blómsturvalla saga" (1892) and of other texts; completed the Jón Sigurðsson and Svend Grundtvig collection of early Icelandic ballads, "Íslenzk fornkvæði" (2 vols., 1854—85); and author of divers treatises.

Pètursson, Helgi; geologist; Reykjavík.

Has written a considerable number of articles on the geology of Iceland, and on other subjects.

Sæmundsson, Bjarni; icthyologist; teacher at the College of Iceland; Reykjavík.

Author of numerous papers on Icelandic fish and fisheries.

Sigfússon, Jóhannes; teacher at the South-Icelandic High-school; Hafnarfjörður.

Author and compiler of elementary manuals for use in common schools. Formerly editor of an educational periodical.

Steinsson, Friðbjörn; publisher and bookseller; Akureyri.

Stefánsson, Jón; novelist; Arnarvatn, Thingeyjarsýsla.

Writes under the pseudonym of "Thorgils gjallandi;" author of "Upp til fjalla," (1902), and of other modern romances.

Stefánsson, Stefán; botanist; teacher at the North-Icelandic High-school; Akureyri.

Author of "Flóra Íslands" (1901), and of many articles and essays on the botany of Iceland.

Stephensen, Magnús; governor-general of Iceland; Reykjavík.

Co-editor of a "Lagasafn handa alþýðu" (3vols., 1886–90); author of "Lögfræðingatal" (1882), and of a few historical articles.

Sveinsson, the Rt. Rev. Hallgrímur; bishop of Iceland; Reykjavík.

Formerly edited a church periodical, "Kirkjutíðindi."

Thorkelsson, Dr. Jón; philologist; formerly (1874—1895) rector of the College of Iceland; Reykjavík.

Author of a series of valuable lexicographical publications, entitled "Supplement til islandske Ordböger" (1876—99), and of many works on Old-Northern and Icelandic philology.

Thorkelsson, Dr. Jón; philologist; archivist of the National Archives; Reykjavík.

Author of "Digtningen paa Island i det 15 og 16 Aarhundrede" (1888), and other works relating especially to Icelandic poetry, biography and folklore; editor of the "Diplomatarium Islandicum" (II—VI), published by the Icelandic Literary Society.

Thorláksson, Guðmundur, M. A.; philologist; Reykjavík.

Author of "Udsigt over de norsk-islandske Skjalde" (1882); editor of several sagas and other texts.

Thoroddsen, Skúli; lawyer, journalist, politician; Bessastaðir.

Editor of the newspaper "Þjóðviljinn."

Thórólfsson, Sigurður; agriculturist; Reykjavík.

Editor of an agricultural monthly, "Plógur;" author of "Frumatriði jarðræktarfræðinnar" (1901).

Thorsteinsson, Árni; secretary of finance; speaker of the Upper House; Reykjavík.

Author of a few works and essays on agriculture and fisheries.

Thorsteinsson, the Rev. Bjarni; composer; Hvanneyri, Siglufjörður.

Author of many musical compositions, a collection of which has been published, and editor of various melodies, written by others.

Thorsteinsson, Hannes; journalist, genealogist, politician; Reykjavík.

Editor since 1892 of Iceland's oldest journal, "Þjóðólfur;" author of essays on history and genealogy.

Thorsteinsson, Steingrímur; poet; upper teacher at the College of Iceland; Reykjavík.

Author of a great number of poems, of which two collections have appeared (1880, 1893); translator of "Arabian Nights" (1858—66), of Shakespeare's "King Lear" (1878), of Tegnér's "Axel" (2d ed., 1902), and of many poetical pieces and other works, including the German Stoll's manual of Greek and Roman mythology (1871).

Zoëga, Geir; philologist; teacher in the College of Iceland; Reykjavík.

Author of "Enskunámsbók" (2d ed., 1898); compiler of an English-Icelandic dictionary (1896), and now engaged upon an Icelandic-English one.

In Denmark.

I. INSTITUTIONS.

The Arna-Magnæan Commission *(Det Arna-Magnæanske Legat; Árna-Magnússonar Nefndin).* Founded by Árni Magnússon, born at Kvennabrekka, Iceland, Nov. 13, 1663, died at Copenhagen Jan. 7, 1730, for the conservation and publication of the manuscript treasures collected by him in Iceland, by far the most important body of Old-Icelandic monuments in existence. Nothing was done by the Danish authorities, upon whom the duty rested, to carry out the provisions of the founder's will until 30 years after his death (1760), and a further delay of twelve years occurred before the Commission was organized (1772). Thus at last established, there were issued, under the auspices of the Commission, a series of old texts of great value in their day, many of which bore upon their title-pages, as editors and commentators the names of scholars from Iceland, but all of which owed their value chiefly to the learning and labour of native Icelanders. On the death of Professor Konráð Gíslason, born at Langamýri, Iceland, July 3, 1808, died at Copenhagen Jan. 4, 1891, the Commission received by his will the sole addition to its fund, a sum of 20,000 crowns, the interest to be spent upon the publication of Old-Icelandic poetry. For the two stipends for life, respectively of 600 and 400 crowns annually, as originally established (to be conferred on native Icelandic students proficient in the old language) has been recently (1890) substituted a single stipendium of 1000 crowns, tenable for 2 years. As will be seen, this body is purely Icelandic by its founder, whose name it bears; by the large fund which he left it; and by what is more important the unique *mass of* manuscripts which he alone collected, by the

regulations, which he established for the management of the one and the preservation of the other; by the only additional endowment, which it has received since his time; and by the editorship and comments of a majority of the texts which it has published. Considering these facts it may surprise the learned world to know that no native Icelandic scholar has, for many years, participated in its government. In this unfortunate condition of things, it is certainly gratifying to note that the Commission has not, so far as is known, failed to obey the stipulation, made by the founder, that the stipends provided by his fund should be conferred only upon his studious countrymen. It is not to be contested that some of the non-Icelanders, like the present custodian of the manuscripts, have done work in connection with the Commission and its objects, worthy of high praise. — *Chairman of the Commission:* Dr. J. L. Ussing, (formerly professor of Greek and Latin, and editor of many works in or relating to those languages). The four other members of the Commission are Danish scholars of high repute, none of whom have visited Iceland. *Acting Secretary,* Dr. Kristian Kaalund, keeper of the Arna-Magnæan collection, which consists of 3,000 MSS. and 6,000 diplomas, all of which form a distinct department in the University Library at Copenhagen. Present *Arna-Magnæan stipendiary,* Bogi Thorarensen Melsteð, M. A.

The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries *(Det kongelige danske Oldskrift-Selskab; Hið konunglega norræna fornritafèlag).* Established 1825 at the instigation of Professor Charles Christian Rafn, who remained until his death (1864) its secretary and its virtual director. Its statutes indicated as its first object "especially, by the publication and interpretation of Old-Icelandic writings and by any other steps which may serve that purpose to throw light upon the language, history and antiquities of the ancient North." With the liberal help of many *erudite Icelanders (such* as Finnur Magnússon, Dr. Sveinbjörn

Egilsson, Thorsteinn Helgason, Thorgeir Guðmundsson, Jón Sigurðsson, Professor Konráð Gíslason, Gísli Brynjúlfsson, Halldór Kristján Friðriksson — to enumerate only a few of them), numerous sagas were re-edited and translated into Latin and Danish, while two or three great series of periodicals, containing proceedings and papers, the "Nordisk Tidsskrift for Oldkyndighed," the "Annaler," "Aarbøger" and "Mémoires" were begun. But the distinguishing act of the Society, which gave it a world-wide reputation, was the issue of "Antiquitates Americanæ" (1837), devoted to the ante-Columbian voyages of Icelanders and Norwegians to the coasts of North-America, which was followed by several supplements, and by another similar work of importance on the early Icelandic settlements in Greenland ("Grönlands historiske Mindesmærker," 3 vols., 1838—45), and "Antiquités Russes" (2 vols, 1850—52) concerning the relations of the early Scandinavians with the East. Icelandic aid continued to be liberally furnished to the Society in all these publications. After the death of its founder, the Society was re-organized (1865) and divided into two sections. Capital fund, 180,000 crowns. Scandinavian members, 350; foreign members, 150. — *Secretary of the section for Old-Northern literature,* Dr. Kristian Kaalund, (Arna-Magnæan custodian); *Secretary of that for Northern antiquities,* Dr. Sophus Müller, director of the Old-Northern Museum, Copenhagen.

Association for the Publication of Old-Northern Literature *(Samfund til Udgivelse af gammel nordisk Literatur).* Organized 1879 for the purpose "of publishing and elucidating the northern literary monuments of ancient times." This organisation has issued a long and valuable series of Icelandic texts, besides many facsimiles of Icelandic codices. Members, 217 (1901), annual dues, 5 crowns. — *Chairman,* Professor Dr. L. F. A. Wimmer; *Secretary,* Dr. Kristian Kaalund. Icelandic member of the board, Professor Dr. Finnur Jónsson.

***Thorlákur* Skúlason's Fund** (*Skúlasons* Legat). A small

but ancient foundation, established two hundred years since by the bishop of Hólar in support (at Copenhagen University) of a student from the diocesan school. The scholarship is conferred for four years, the sum bestowed being about 100 crowns. — *Trustee* (1903) Professor Dr. Vilhelm Thomsen.

II. ADDRESSES

Blöndal, Sigfús, M. A.; assistant-librarian at the Royal Library; essayist, poet, bibliographer; Amagerbrogade 153, Copenhagen.

Translator of poems from the classical and modern languages; author of "Alfred Tennyson" (1903) in the "Tímarit hins íslenzka Bókmenntafèlags," and of many poems and articles, published in Icelandic and Danish periodicals.

Brynjólfsson, Dr. Gísli; physician; Vesterbrogade 74, Copenhagen.

Author of "Um blóðvatnslækningar" in "Eimreiðin" (1895).

Einarsson, Sigfús; composer. Sölvgade 2, Copenhagen.

Author of "Íslenzk sönglög" (I. 1903).

Finsen, Professor Dr. Niels R.; director of the Finsen Medical Light-Institute, Copenhagen; Rosenvængets Hovedvej 37, Copenhagen.

Founder of the Institute for the cure of diseases by the operations of light; born 1860 in the Færoes, son of Hannes Finsen (a native of Iceland); prepared for the University at the College of Iceland, Reykjavík.

Guðmundsson, Dr. Valtýr; docent (Icelandic history and literature) at the University, Copenhagen; writer, politician; Amagerbrogade 151, Copenhagen.

Author of "Privatboligen paa Island i Sagatiden" (1889), and of "Islands Kultur ved Aarhundredskiftet 1900" (1902); editor of "Eimreiðin," a literary and political magazine.

Halldórsson, Ólafur; chief of Bureau, Icelandic ministry, Copenhagen; president of the Icelandic Literary Society, Copenhagen division; Kronprinsessegade 24, Copenhagen.

Co-editor of "Lovsamling for Island," XX.—XXI. vol. (1887—89); now editing *the old Icelandic law-code, "Jónsbók."*

Hermannsson, Halldór; writer, bibliographer; Sortedamsgade 21, Copenhagen.

Editor of "Í Uppnámi," an Icelandic chess journal.

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Author of "Ísland um aldamótin" (1901), and of "Eina lifið" (1900); editor *of the annual "Aldamót."*

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Author of "Eleónóra" (1894) and of other novels, likewise of some musical compositions.

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Author of two collection of poems, of which the second one ("Nokkur ljóðmæli og þýddar sögur") was published in 1899.

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Author of two collections of poems, of which the later one ("Á ferð og flugi") was published in 1900.

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Ambrosoli, Dr. Solone; director of the Royal Cabinet of Coins, Brera, Milan, Italy.

Compiler of a "Vocabolario italiano-islandese" (1882); author of "Un poeta islandese" (Bjarni Thorarensen), in the "Illustrazione Italiana" (1893).

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Editor of the "Orkneyinga Saga" (1873).

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Author of "Norse Mythology" (1875), and of "America not discovered by Columbus" (1874); translator of "Viking Tales of the North" (1877), and of the "Younger Edda" (1880).

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Compiler of "Grundriss der neu-isländischen Grammatik" (1881); author of "Nikolasdrápa Halls prests, an Icelandic poem from A. D. 1400" (1881), and of various papers treating Icelandic subjects.

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Editor of "Isländische Legenden, Novellen und Märchen" (2 vols., 1882—84), of "Bandamannasaga" (1879), and other sagas; compiler of "Glossar zu den Liedern der Edda" (2d ed., 1895), of which work he has published a metrical translation (1892).

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Translator of the poetic Edda (two different versions, 1866 and 1899); editor of Arngrímur Jónsson's Latin translation of "Jómsvíkinga saga" (1877); author of various essays.

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Author of "Fornnorsk-isländsk litteratur i Sverige" (I, 1897); compiler of a "Katalog öfver Kongl. Bibliotekets fornisländiska och fornnordiska handskrifter" (1901).

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Editor of "Hamlet in Iceland" (1898), being the Icelandic Ambáles saga.

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Editor of "Ares Íslendingabók" (1892); author of "Handbuch der germanischen Mythologie" (1895).

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Author of "The Norsemen in the Hebrides" (1898), published by the Viking Club.

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Translator of "Vore fædres liv" (2d ed., 1898), being a collection of extracts from many Icelandic sagas.

Green, the Rev. William Charles, M. A.; late fellow of King's College, Cambridge; rector of Hepworth, Suffolk, England.

Translator of "The Story of Egil Skallagrimsson" (1893); author of several papers published in the "Saga-Book" and in the "Antiquary."

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Editor of "Det Arnamagnæanske haandskrift i 310 quarto. Saga Ólafs konungs Tryggvasonar er ritaði Oddur muncr" (1895).

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Author of "Eric Brighteyes" (1891), the scene of which is laid in Iceland.

Hammerich, Dr. Angul; docent at the University, Copenhagen; Steen Blichers Vej 18, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Author of "Studier over islandsk Musik" (1899) in "Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie."

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Author of "Über die Träume in der Sagalitteratur" (1890), and of "Isländisch Blut" (1903), a drama, of which the scene is laid to Iceland between the years 997 and 1001.

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Author of "Studien über das Stockholmer Homilienbuch" (1888), of "Nordische Mythologie in gemeinverständlicher Darstellung" (1903), and of other works and essays.

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Compiler of the glossary to "Norges gamle Love" (1895), in which are embodied a few of the Icelandic law-codes.

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Editor of "Zwei Isländer-Geschichten (1897), of "Die Lieder der Lücke im Codex Regius der Edda" (1902); translator of "Die Geschichte vom Hühner-Thorir" *(1900)*; co-editor of "Eddica minora" (1903).

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Author of "Lifvet på Island under sagatiden" (2d ed., 1883), and of numerous other works and essays.

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Author of the tragedy, "Jón Arason" (1867), and of a narrative of his journey in Iceland, "Fraa Island" (1874).

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Translator of the poetic Edda (1889).

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Author of "Historisk-topografisk Beskrivelse af Island" (2 vols., 1877—1879), and of many other works and essays; compiler of "Katalog over den Arna-Magnæanske Haandskriftsamling" (2 vols., 1888—94), and of "Katalog over islandske Haandskrifter i det store kongelige Bibliotek" (1900); editor of various Icelandic texts.

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Compiler of an "Altisländischcs Elementarbuch" (1900); author of "Die Sprache der Skalden" (1892), of "Isländische geistliche Dichtung des ausgehenden Mittelalters" (1898), of "Ein Sommerfahrt auf Island" (1900), and of "Ort der Hochzeit auf Island zur Sagazeit" in "Die Zeitschrift des Vereins für Völkerkunde" (1901).

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Author of "Deuteronomium und Grágás" (1890).

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Author of a great number of most valuable essays and articles on Old-Northern philology, published in various periodicals, but especially in "Arkiv för nordisk filologi," of which he is the chief-editor.

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Author of "Kort isländsk grammatik jämte en inledande öfversikt öfver de nordiska språkens förhistoria" (1898).

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Writes under the pseudonym of "O. S. Vetti;" translator of two novels of Gestur Pálsson ("Dwê islandské providky napsal Gestur Pálsson," 1898), and author of an essay on Icelandic literature in the review „Hlidka" (Brünn).

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Author of a great number of essays on the zoology of Iceland, on domestic animals, and on intestinal worms.

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Author of several articles on Icelandic themes in the Christiania paper "*Morgenbladet*" *(1903)*.

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Author of "Das deutsche Götter- und Heldenbuch" (2 vols. 1903, vols. III—VI being in the press; legends in verse drawn in considerable part from the Old-Northern writings), and of "Altnordische Dichtkunst" I. II. in "Die Kultur" (1901—1902).

Krticzka, Freiherr von Jaden, Dr. Hans; Kornenburg bei Donau, Austria.

Author of "Islands Frauen und ihr Antheil an der heimischen Kultur und Litteratur" (1902).

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Author of "Eine angebliche isländische Bearbeitung der Schwanenrittersage" (1897) in the "Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen."

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Author of "L'Islande et l'Archipel de Faeræer" (1888), and of several papers.

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Compiler of "Ordförrådet i de älsta islänska handskrifterna" (1891); editor of "Sagan och rimorna om Friðþjófr hinn frækni" (1893); author of numerous treatises.

Leclercq, Jules; judge, geographer; late President of the Royal Belgian Geographical Society; 89 rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium.

Author of "La Terre de Glace, Féroë, Islande" (1883, since often republished), and of various papers relating to Iceland in the "Revue Britannique."

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Author of "Der Königsfriede der Nordgermanen" (1886), "Die isländische Bezirksacht [héraðssekt]" fills pp. 247—284), and of various treatises on Old-Northern law.

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Translator of "Isländische Volksagen aus der Sammlung von Jón Árnason" (2 vols., 1888—91), and of various papers by Professor Thoroddsen; compiler of "Proben isländischer Lyrik" (1894); author of many essays and articles on Icelandic themes.

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Author of "Three Visits to Iceland" (1897), and translator of "Stories of the Bishops of Iceland" (1895).

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Translator of "Saga von Hrafnkell Freysgodi" (1883), and of "Vatnsdäla saga" (1893), and of other Icelandic pieces.

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Author of "Voyage en Islande et aux Færœer" (1897).

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Author of "Sagas and Songs of the Norsemen" (1894), and co-editor of "Stories from the Northern Sagas" (1899).

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Editor and translator of "Thomas saga erkibiskups" (2 vols., 1875—1883), of "Lilja" (1870); co-translator (with William Morris) of the "Saga Library" (5 vols., 1890—95); author of various essays on philological and financial matters. He is a native of Iceland.

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Author of "À travers le monde. Pauvre Islande" (1889).

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Author of "Die Strengleikar; ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der altnordischen Prosalitteratur" (1902), and editor of "Bréf Geirs biskups Vídalíns 1809" (1903) in "Eimreiðin."

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Author of "Az Atlamaál á comjèlente" in "Acta comparat. liter. universarum" VIII. no. 79, 80 (1881).

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Author of "O nesnámén dosud vydání mapy Islandu Olaa Magna z Roku 1548" (1895).

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Author of "Mythologie der Germanen" (1903), and of a work on "Völuspá."

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Author of "Norse place names in Gower (Glamorganshire)" (1898), published by the Viking Club.

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Author of "Untersuchungen über die Gylfaginning," of "Kelten und Nordgermanen im 9. und 10. Jahrhundert" (1896), of "Die isländische und norwegische Litteratur" (1903), of "Island und seine Litteratur" in the "Blätter für litterarische Unterhaltung" (1898), and of many other essays; co-editor of "Altnordische Sagabibliothek" (now in progress).

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Co-author of "Det danske Studentertog til Færøerne og Island i Sommeren 1900" (1902).

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Author of "The Ornithology of Iceland" (1868).

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Author of "Zur Liederedda" (1896), and of "Das Hárbarðslióð" in "Zeitschrift *für deutsches* Alterthum" (vol. 19).

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Author of "Loddfáfnismál, an Eddic study" (1898).

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Author of numerous articles on Icelandic subjects.

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Author of "Altisländische und altnorwegische Grammatik" (2d ed., 1892) and of "Geschichte der nordischen Sprachen" (1901), and of many essays.

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Co-editor of "Ruins of the Saga Time in Iceland by Þorsteinn Erlingsson" (1898).

Nygaard, Marius; rector of the Gymnasium, Drammen, Norway.

Compiler of an "Oldnorsk Grammatik" (2d ed., 1883), of "Udvalg af den norröne Literatur" (4th ed., 1894), and of "Oldnorsk Læsebog" (3d ed, 1891); author of "Eddasprogets Syntax" (1865–67), and of various essays.

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Author of "Boksamlingar på Island 1179–1490" (1902).

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Editor of "Skjoldungasaga i Arngrím Jónssons Udtog" (1895); author of many essays.

Omont, H.; keeper of the manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France.

Published, under the pseudonym of "Olaf Skæbne," a "Catalogue des manuscrits danois, islandaise, norvegiens et suedois dè la Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris" (Skalholt = Angers 1887).

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Author of "Skildringer af Vegetationer i Island" (1899), and of other papers.

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Author of "By Fell and Fjord" (1882), a volume of travels.

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Translator of various Icelandic sagas, such as "Vopnfirðinga saga" (1897), "Þorsteins þáttr stangarhöggs" (1896), "Hrafnkels saga Freysgoða" (1895), and others.

Palleske, Richard; master at the Gymnasium, Landeshut, Silesia, Prussia.

Translator of Dr. Valtýr Guðmundsson's "Fortschritte Islands im 19. Jahrhundert" (1902); has in press a version of the same writer's book on Icelandic civilization at the commencement of the 20th century.

Passy, Paul; professor at the Sorbonne, Paris, France.

Author of "De Nordica lingua qvantum in Islandia ab antiqvissimis temporibus mutata sit" (1891).

Paul, Dr. Hermann; professor at the University, Munich, Bavaria.

Author of "Die Þiðreks saga und das Niebelungenlied" (1900); editor of "Grundriss der germanischen Philologie."

Petersens, Carl af; librarian of the University Library, Lund, Sweden.

Editor of two variations of the "Jómsvíkinga saga" (1879 and 1882).

Philpin de Rivière, the Rev. Father Félix; priest of the Oratory, South Kensington, London, England.

Author of "Le chantre de Lilja, Eystein Ásgrímsson" (1883), with a French translation and the original text.

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Author of "Rapport sur une mission en Islande et aux îles Feroe" (1897).

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Author of "The Tragedy of the Norse Gods" (1893).

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Author of "Island, das Land und seine Bewohner" (1885), of "Einleitung zum studium des Altnordischen" (1887), and of "Isländische Dichter der Neuzeit" (1897); *translator of* many Icelandic prose works, novels and poems.

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Author of the article "Iceland" in the Encyclopædia Britannica (1881); co-author (with Dr. Guðbrand Vigfússon) of "An Icelandic Prose Reader" (1879), and co-editor (with the same scholar) of the "Corpus poeticum boreale" (2 vols., 1883) etc.

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Translator of "The Story of the Laxdalers" (1899).

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Author of "Neuisländische dramatische Litteratur" in the "Beilage zur Allgemeinen Zeitung" no. 25 (1902), of "Unterrichtswesen auf Island" in the "Centralblatt für Volksbildungswesen" (1902), and of other articles on Icelandic subjects.

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Author of several articles on the geography of Iceland.

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Editor of "Völsunga-saga" (1891), of "Gautrekssaga" (1900); co-editor of "Eddica minora" (1903); author of "Zur Kritik und Metrik der Hamðismál" (1888); translator of "Eddalieder mit Grammatik" (1903).

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Author of "Reise nach Island und 14 Tage am Myvatn (Juni and Juli 1895); ornithologische Skizze" in the "Ornithologische Monatsschrift" (1896, four articles), and of other papers in the same journal.

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Editor of "Vore fædres liv" (2d ed., 1898), translated by G. Gran.

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Author of "Islands Svampe" (1903), and of other articles on the same subject.

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Author of "Edda, Runen und germanische Urwalde" (1898); writes under the pseudonym of "Adalbert Rudolf."

Rung, Frederik; orchestral director at the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Author of "Ny-islandsk Lyrik, 10 Kompositioner" (1902).

Ryder, Carl Hartvig; captain in the Danish navy; Haregade 1, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Author of "Isforholdene i Nordhavet 1877—92" (1896), and of other treatises; promotor of forestry in Iceland.

Sars, Dr. Johann Ernst; professor at the University, Christiania, Norway.

Author of "Udsigt over den norske historie" (4 vols.), in the two first volumes (1877) of which there are two sections (about 100 pp.) on the history and institutions of the Icelandic republic.

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Author of various essays on horticulture in Iceland based on his own experiments.

Schjött, Stener; teacher at the Gymnasium, Skien; present address, 48 Prof. Dahlsgade, Christiania, Norway.

Translator of Snorri Sturluson's "Heimskringla" ("Kongesagaer," 1900) into the Norwegian popular dialect.

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Author of "Das Pferd im Dienste des Isländers zur Sagazeit" (1900), of "Der isländische Bauernhof und sein Betrieb zur Sagazeit" (1902), and translator of the Grettis saga (1896).

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Author of "Islands Siedelungsgebiete während der Landnámatíð" (1899).

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Author of "Sportman's and Tourist's Guide in Iceland" (1899).

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Translator of the "Saga of King Sverri of Norway" (1899) and of the "Saga of King Olaf Tryggwason" (1895).

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Author of "A list of English words, the Etymology of which is illustrated by comparison with Icelandic" (1896).

Slater, the Rev. Henry H., M. A., F. Z. S.; Thornhough Rectory, Wansford, Northamptonshire, England.

Author of "Manual of the birds of Iceland" (1902).

Smith, Charles Sprague; Cooper Union, New York city, United States.

Author of "Summer in Iceland" (1889) in "Scribner's Magazine" (vol. VI.).

Söderwall, Dr. Knut Fredrik; professor at the University, Lund, Sweden.

Author of "De nordiska språkens uttryck för sedliga begrepp" (1895), and of various essays.

Solberg, Thorvald; bibliographer, chief of the Copyright Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., United States.

Compiler of "A list of the text-editions and translations of the Eddas" in "Bulletin of the Boston public Library" (1884, VI. 1., pp. 74—84).

Speight, Ernest Edwin, B. A.; The Green, Shaldon, South Devon, England.

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Author of "Normannerne" (4 vols. 1877—1882), in which he treats of the *Icelandic sources on the Viking Age.*

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A native of Iceland. Author of many melodies to Icelandic words.

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Author of "An Icelandic Primer" (1886, 2d ed., 1896).

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Co-editor (with Dr. Gering) of "Die Lieder der Edda" (1901); author of "Over afleiding en beteekenis van het woord Edda" (1898), and of works on Teutonic mythology.

Tamm, Professor Dr. Fredrik August; docent at the University, Upsala, Sweden.

Author of "Om fornnordiska feminina, afledda på *þi* och på *iþa*" (1877), and of many similar philological treatises.

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Editor of "Island und Grönland zum Anfang des 17ten Jahrhunderts" (1890), being a reprint of the work by D. Fabricius.

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Translator of "Rede gegen die Bischöfe Altnorwegens 1197" (1899).

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Author of "Les Northmans en Islande au Moyen-Age" (1898), in the "Bulletin de la Société normande de géographie."

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Author of "Moeurs et institutions de l'ancienne Islande" (1897) in the "Nouvelle Revue historique du Droit."

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Translator of "Sverris saga" (1885).

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Author of a series of articles entitled "Bidrag till tolkning ock belysning av skjalde- ock Eddadikter" in "Arkiv för nordisk filologi," and of several other essays.

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Editor and translator of "Le livre des Islandais du prêtre Ari le Savant" (1898) published by the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Liège, and translator of "Le Saga de Gunnlaug Langue de Serpent" (1899).

Wall, A., M. A.; professor at the University of New Zealand (Canterbury College); Christchurch, New Zealand.

Author of "A contribution towards the study of the Scandinavian element in the English dialects" (1897) in "Anglia," vol. VIII.

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Translator of Gestur Pálsson's "Fire Fortællinger" (1896), and of Einar Hjörleifsson's "To Fortællinger fra Island" (1900); author of "Fjórir söngvar fyrir karlmannaraddir" (1900) in "Eimreiðin," etc.

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Author of "Oldnordisk Formlære" (5th ed., 1896, Icelandic translation 1885), and compiler of "Oldnordisk Læsebog" (6th ed., 1903); author of many valuable runological and philological works.

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Author of "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Tertiärflora von Island" (1886).

Zerlang, the Rev. J. R.; Holböl, Schleswig, Germany.

Translator of several brief tales from the Icelandic.

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Author of "De geognostica Islandiae constitutione observationes" (1861); co-author (with W. Preyer) of "Reise nach Island" (1862).

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Author of "Eine Reise durch Island" (1903).

Current Icelandic Serials 1903.

Almanak. By C. F. Pechüle; Copenhagen; yearly.
Almanak hins íslenzka Þjóðvinafèlags. Reykjavík; yearly, 30th year.
Alþingistíðindi. Reykjavík; biennial.
Andvari. Published by Hið íslenzka Þjóðvinafèlag; Reykjavík; yearly, 29th year.
Árbók hins íslenzka Fornleifafèlags. Reykjavík; yearly,
Austri. Editor, Skapti Jósefsson; Seyðisfjörður; weekly, 13th year.
Barnablaðið. Editor, Mrs. Bríet Bjarnhèðinsdóttir; Reykjavík; monthly, 6th year.
Bjarki. Editor, Thorsteinn V. Gíslason; Seyðisfjörður; weekly, 8th year.
Búnaðarrit. Published by the Búnaðarfèlag Íslands; Reykjavík; quarterly, 17th year.
Eimreiðin. Editor, Valtýr Guðmundsson; Copenhagen; published every four months, 9th year.
Draupnir. Editor, Mrs. Torfhildur Holm; Reykjavík; yearly, 7th year.
Dvöl. Editor, Mrs. Torfhildur Holm; Reykjavík; monthly, 3d year.
Fjallkonan. Editor, the Rev. Ólafur Ólafsson; Reykjavík; weekly, 20th year.
Frækorn. Editor, David Östlund; Seyðisfjörður; (illustrated) half-monthly, 4th year.
Gjallarhorn. Editors, Bernhard Á. Laxdal and Jón Stefánsson; Akureyri; irregular, 1st year.
Good-Templar. Editor, Sigurður Jónsson; Reykjavík; monthly, 7th year.
Haukur hinn ungi. Editor, Stefán Runólfsson; Reykjavík; *irregular, 7th year.*

Herópið. Published by the Salvation Army; Reykjavík; monthly, 8th year.

Hlín. Editor, Stefán B. Jónsson; Reykjavík; semiannual, 2d year.

Ingólfur. Editor, Bjarni Jónsson; Reykjavík; half-monthly, 1st year.

Ísafold. Editor, Björn Jónsson; Reykjavík; weekly, 30th year.

Kvennablaðið. Editor, Bríet Bjarnhèðinsdóttir; Reykjavík; monthly, 9th year.

Landvörn. Editor, Einar Benediktsson; Reykjavík; irregular, 1st year (only a few numbers published).

Landshagsskýrslur. Published by the Government; editor, Jón Magnússon; Reykjavík; yearly.

Muninn. Editor, Pètur Zophoniasson; Reykjavík; quarterly, 1st year.

Norðurland. Editor, Einar Hjörleifsson; Akureyri; weekly, 2d year.

Plógur. Editor, Sigurður Thórólfsson; Reykjavík; monthly, 3d year.

Póstblaðið. Editor, Sigurður Briem; Reykjavík; monthly; 1st year.

Reykjavíkin. Editor, Jón Ólafsson; Reykjavík; weekly, 3d year.

Ritaukaskrá Landsbókasafnsins; Reykjavík; yearly.

Skírnir. Published by Hið íslenzka Bókmenntafèlag; Reykjavík; yearly, 77th year

Skýrsla um hið íslenzka náttúrufræðisfèlag. Published by the Society; Reykjavík; yearly.

Stefnir. Editor, Björn Jónsson; Akureyri; irregular, 11th year.

Stjórnartíðindi. Published by the Government; Reykjavík; appears in sheets, the number of which varies.

Sunnanfari. Editor, Björn Jónsson; Reykjavík; (illustrated) monthly, 11th year.

Tjaldbúðin. Editor, the Rev. Hafsteinn Pètursson; Copenhagen; yearly, 10th year.

Tímarit hins íslenzka Bókmenntafèlags. Reykjavík; yearly, 24th year.

Verði ljós. Editors, Jón Helgason and Haraldur Níelsson; Reykjavík; monthly, 8th year.

Vestri. Editor, Kristján H. Jónsson; Ísafjörður; weekly, 3d year.

Þjóðólfur. Editor, Hannes Thorsteinsson; Reykjavík; weekly, 55th year.

Þjóðviljinn. Editor, Skúli Thoroddsen; Bessastaðir; weekly, 17th year.

IN AMERICA.

Aldamót. Editor, the Rev. Friðrik J. Bergmann; Winnipeg, Manitoba; yearly, 13th year.

Almanak. Editor, Ólafur S. Thorgeirsson; Winnipeg, Manitoba; yearly, 10th year.

Almanak. Editor, S. B. Benediktsson; Selkirk, Manitoba; yearly; 5th year.

Freyja. Editor, Margrèt J. Benediktsson; Selkirk, Manitoba; monthly, 5th year.

Heimskringla. Editor, Baldwin L. Baldwinsson; Winnipeg, Manitoba; weekly, 17th year.

Kennarinn. Editor, the Rev. N. Steingrímur Thorlákssón; Winnipeg, Manitoba; monthly, 6th year (now published as a supplement to "Sameiningin").

Lögberg. Editor, Magnús Paulsson; Winnipeg, Manitoba; weekly, 16th year.

Sameiningin. Editor, the Rev. Jón Bjarnason; Winnipeg, Manitoba; monthly, 18th year.

Svava. Editor, G. M. Thompson; Gimli, Manitoba; monthly, 5th year.

Vínland. Editors, the Rev. Björn B. Jónsson and Th. Thórðarson; Minneota, Minnesota, United States; monthly, 1st year.

Notes on Icelandic Matters.

Correspondence. — Those desirous of obtaining information from Iceland, concerning its trade, productions, commercial regulations, hunting and fishing, natural history, education, libraries, publications, or any other matter, will be pretty sure to receive replies, if their communications be written in any of the principal modern languages of Europe (except Russian), although, next to Icelandic, Danish, and Swedish, the tongue most generally known throughout the island is English. Especial attention should be given to the note elsewhere on "The Icelandic Post."

Icelandic Books for foreign Public Libraries. — Works printed in modern Icelandic, either in the island or in other lands, may be procured of the booksellers indicated elsewhere in the lists of addresses. Most important for large libraries abroad are the admirable issues of the Icelandic Literary Society *(Bókmenntafèlag)*, lists of which may be had either of the Reykjavík or Copenhagen branch. One of the Society's serials, the annual *Skírnir*, contains a careful catalogue of all new-Icelandic publications of the preceding year, wherever printed; besides which, Icelandic bibliographers — latterly Mr. Bogi Thorarensen Melsteð — have furnished to the "Nordisk Boghandlertidende" of Copenhagen a yearly list of books issued in Iceland. The two oldest journals of the island are the weekly *Þjóðólfur* and *Ísafold* (twice a week in summer), both ably edited and handsomely printed (Reykjavík); the two principal organs of Icelandic public opinion in America are the weekly *Heimskringla* and *Lögberg* of Winnipeg, the largest newspapers in the language. Editions of old-Icelandic works *(the Eddas and Sagas)*, as well as grammars and lexicons of

the earlier dialect, may, of course, be obtained through good booksellers everywhere, when not published in Iceland itself. Perhaps the four largest stocks of such works of earlier dates are kept by Harrassowitz of Leipzig; Herm. H. J. Lynge & Son (8 Walkendorfsgade), and the "Skandinavisk Antiquariat" (33 Bredgade), both of Copenhagen; and "Klemmings Antiquariat" of Stockholm. From a scientific point of view the numerous writings of the distinguished living geographer and naturalist, Thorvaldur Thoroddsen, are of extraordinary value for public collections.

Gifts to Icelandic Libraries should be well packed and plainly addressed, and forwarded by book-post or as ordinary printed matter, or by parcels post, *via Leith, Scotland.* The large public libraries will most gladly receive any books whatever, since their means for purchases are very restricted, and the demands of their readers insatiable; but for the smaller book-collections, scattered over the land, useful or entertaining (rather than purely learned) works will be especially acceptable — for not only is the fondness for reading everywhere great, but the opportunity for it, in the long evenings of winter, is most ample. Illustrated works (for example on travel, history, natural history, trades, popular science), pictorial journals and photographs can be understood by everybody. In other respects a little discrimination may well be used, such as the sending of theological works to the Theological School library; of medical books to the Medical School; agricultural and horticultural works to the Agricultural Schools; on avocations of women to the Female High Schools, and so on. Journals and magazines will be eagerly perused in the reading-rooms of any of the principal schools. Greatly desired by the National Library are books, essays and articles relating in any way to Iceland, to the old or new Icelandic literature, or to the Icelandic colonies in America.

How to get to Iceland. — During the spring and summer,

various steamers (the number of which is constantly increasing) leave Denmark, Norway, and sometimes Great Britain, for Iceland, but the usual passenger route is by the Icelandic-Danish mail steamers, which start from Copenhagen, and always touch at Leith, Scotland. By their contract with the Icelandic government they are obliged to make eighteen trips a year (sailing a little less often in the winter than in the summer), calling generally, going and coming, at the Faroes. But their course varies greatly, partly according to the season of the year. They make, in the pleasant months, some four or five trips completely around Iceland, stopping at some 20 ports, situated either at the mouths of the fjords, or further up, remaining, at some of these calling-points, several hours. The beauty and even grandeur of many of the firths they thus enter, and the wonderful panoroma of mountains, grayish green or snowy white, glistening glaciers, gigantic cliffs, fantastic rocks, picturesque valleys and waterfalls, huge headlands and promontories — the whole unfolding itself as the steamer follows the thousand miles of coast — makes this circumnavigation one of the most interesting of sea trips. There are also two domestic lines of coast steamers, one running from Reykjavík, northerly, and then easterly, to Akureyri, the largest port in the north, and returning by the same route; the other line sails also to Akureyri and back, but goes from Reykjavík easterly (along the southern shore), then northwardly and westerly; taken together, therefore, they likewise make the complete circuit of the island. These smaller steamers touch at some ports not reached by the larger vessels. Complete and accurate schedules of all these steamers, with the dates of their trips and the points called at, are published in December of each year, good for the following twelve months, and may be had on application to the Icelandic steamer office (Messrs. George V. Turnbull & Co.), *Leith, Scotland, or* at the office of the United Steamship *Company (Det forenede* Dampskibs Selskab), Copenhagen,

Denmark. The boats are fairly comfortable, the table and service very good, and the rates most reasonable. There is still another line of steamers, making regular trips between Copenhagen and various Icelandic ports, known as the Thore line, belonging to the Icelandic-Danish mercantile house of Thor E. Tulinius, the head of which is a native of Iceland, and the chief seat of which in Iceland is at Eskifjörður, in the southeast. The fares on this line are somewhat lower, but these boats touch less often in Great Britain, although they frequently call at Norwegian ports. Schedules obtainable of Thor E. Tulinius, Havnegade 43, Copenhagen. Besides these, there are one or two other lines, and occasional excursion steamers.

Iceland as a Summer Sanatorium.— Those who are best acquainted with the great northern island most fully appreciate the remarkable union of natural qualities and influences which make its climate, in the year's warmest months, absolutely the best attainable (taking ease of access into account) by the inhabitants of the overcrowded cities and districts of north-western Europe for the purposes of a sanitary or restorative sojourn. To enumerate or dwell on the features of Iceland, which make this statement true, is not possible in the restricted space at the command of the writer. A few of the more salient can alone be passed in review. The foremost are the extraordinary purity, clearness and, in summer, general dryness of the atmosphere — pure by reason of its freedom from the taint of dust and the other contaminations of civic communities, and because of its clarification, every eight or ten days, even in the warmest season, by a strong wind; clear to such an extent that, through it, mountains are visible and recognizable a hundred miles away; and dry because it is permeated, often for long periods, by twenty hours of sunshine in every twenty-four, the effect of which even light showers, or a succession of light showers, or an occasional mountain-born storm, do not essentially modify, since, as has been said, it takes much rain to

wash out a northern sun. This presence of an unsullied atmospheric medium, previously tempered by the glaciers and the sea, and then pervaded all the day and nearly all the night, by a vitalizing solar glow, is, of course, a phenomenon only possible in a high arctic land. An additional climatic advantage possessed by Iceland is the comparative absence, more particularly marked in the northern provinces, of that especially malevolent humidity, which springs from the existence of forests and fens damp with vegetable decay. Still another is the sense of healthy calm and nervous repose, invariably produced by the summer life of Iceland upon the mind and body of the stranger sojourning within her gates, — a mental condition, which is indeed induced alike by the air of its sand-plains and lava-fields, and by the atmosphere that floats over the desert tracts of Egypt and Arabia. In common with Switzerland, Iceland possesses, but at lower altitudes, and consequently more conveniently reached, great masses of snow and glaciers — the Vatnajökull, in the south-east, being the most extensive field of ice in Europe; and Icelanders know how to recount instances of remarkable recoveries from the infection of tuberculosis by residence in these frozen portions of the island. The whole country benefits, too, as Switzerland does not, from the salty breezes of the ocean, so generally, during the sunny season, both benign and bracing. And finally, it enjoys, as we shall see, yet one more of nature's blessings, lacking to all the frequented higher regions of the European continent, namely innumerable hot springs, of varied constituents and effects, scattered through each of its four great provinces. Thus all who seek health in the lofty world of the Alps, or in the cooling winds and refreshing waves of the sea-margins, or in the thermal sources of Bohemia, or Nassau, or Tuscany, will find every one of their priceless advantages combined in this single marvellous land. — Yet there are many other considerations, *which tend to indicate* Iceland as the future's great sanatorium.

One of these is, of course, the gentler average temperature of the summer, when compared with that of more southern localities, despite the prolonged sunshine and the dryness to which we have referred. Even the noon-day hours are rarely oppressive to the foreigner. A second favourable point is the fact that the abundant waters, already alluded to, have an unequalled range of temperature, from lukewarmness to the boiling-point; and they include the Great Geysirs, with a myriad of lesser ones, the strong sulphur cauldrons, and the bubbling, puffing, seething kettles of mud. Of the cold and potable medicinal waters, the so-called "alewells" *(ölkeldur),* or carbonic-acid sources, are, perhaps, of most frequent occurrence on the long Snæfellsnes and in the adjacent districts of the west; at one of these (Rauðamels-ölkelda), most happily situated, and very easy of access, the erection of a spacious summer hotel is already contemplated. Many of the hot springs have long been used, in a more or less crude way, for the treatment of rheumatic and kindred ailments, but many are still awaiting the study and tests of the analyst, while the numerous strange natural vapour-baths, even without any really proper methods and means of appliance, have shown themselves efficacious in more than one variety of gout. The kind of physical exercise, moreover, most readily obtainable in Iceland, is also the most valuable for the classes of invalids which usually frequent health-resorts. It is no unimportant matter, though it be but a negative blessing, that the victim of indigestion is not exposed here to the temptation of carriage or car. For although the government of Iceland, in view of its greatly enhanced revenues, has energetically set about the building of carriage-roads, and has already completed long stretches, it will be many years before the island possesses any such extended system of highways as is to be found elsewhere. The man of torpid liver, or of sluggish blood, will thus generally be compelled to take his airings, and make his excursions, on the Icelandic pony, one of the

most intelligent, easy-seated and sure-footed of animals; it would be difficult to desire a pleasanter and, at the same time, more effective kind of bodily exercise. — Notwithstanding the many drawbacks encountered, especially the struggles with a moist arctic winter, cases of extreme old-age are not uncommon in Iceland. The number of living persons over ninety years of age, as the island's statistics show, is, in proportion to its 80,000 inhabitants, noticeably large; and an article, covering a longer period, by a student of the popular life of his native land (see the illustrated journal "Sunnanfari," III, pp. 6—7, 13—14) gives the names and stories of many Icelandic centenarians in the past, one of whom, as is asserted, reached the venerable age of 113 years. — The health-statistics of Iceland show a constant improvement. Formerly deaths of infants where far too numerous, but drier and more wholesome dwellings have greatly lowered the rate. — It is hardly necessary to refer to the influence upon the mind, and through that upon the body, which the novel world he enters, when he sets foot upon the shores of Iceland, inevitably produces on the brain-tired intellectual labourer. Here he finds something fresh — vastly different from the always same and more or less wearisome hotel and casino life, which he lives through in the watering-places of the rest of Europe. Here are mountains unlike the mountains he knows, plains and valleys and lakes and glaciers and fountains and cascades such as he has never seen, surroundings which have not the tameness of familiarity; a past, which is strange to him, and a present abounding in novelty. Such a change of climate as this refreshes the mind as it heals the body. — Of all travellers the keen-eyed Burton best sums up the general effect upon the summer sojourner in Iceland: "It is strange how her beauties grow upon him. Doubtless the scenery depends far more upon colour and complexion than in the genial lands of *the lower* temperates. But during the delightfully mild and *pleasant weather of July* and August, seen through a medium

of matchless purity, there is much to admire in the rich meads and leas stretching to meet the light-blue waves; in the fretted and angular outlines of the caverned hills, the abodes of giant and dwarf; in the towering walls of huge horizontal steps which define the fjords, and in the immense vistas of silvery cupolas, 'cravatted' cones and snow-capped mulls, which blend and melt with ravishing reflections of ethereal pink. blue, azure, and lilac, into the grey and neutral tints of the horizon. And often there is the most picturesque of contrasts: summer basking below, and winter raging above; peace brooding upon the vale, and elemental war doing fierce battle upon the eternal snows and ice of the upper world."

The natural Wonders of Iceland. — When a traveller in the arctic Thule returns home and becomes reminiscent, it is difficult for him to avoid the language of exaggeration. If he has sailed all around the island, and has, besides, wandered up and down its interior, he has seen a new world, has observed a surprising number of new objects, and has lived through a new life. If it be not all beautiful, it is all fascinating — although sometimes with the fascination of awe. For there is no country, travelled of man, which combines as Iceland does, the antagonistic marvels of frost and steam, of ice and fire, of gloom and colour, of darkness and light. It is, on the whole, unequalled in all Europe for its gushing fountains of seething water, for its stupendous streams of lava, for its vast volumes of milk-white torrents plunging over grim and swarthy rocks, for the varied, weird and fantastic forms of its mountains, for the intense green of its meads and lowlands and often of its climbing slopes, for the luminous tints of its peaks, for the splendors of its heavens, and for the gray, overawing desolation poured out by its volcanoes. Landing, let us say, in the later May or the earlier June, the tourist is at first dazzled by the glory of continuous daylight. But his eye soon accepts, with contented pleasure, the unwonted radiance, once he has got

over his surprise at learning that God has given the sun to this favoured land for a light by night as well as by day. At midnight he reads his guide-book, or gazes at the landscape, near or far, with the same ease and enjoyment as at midday. If he be early enough, he may still see a pale aurora shimmering in the firmament, but for a sight of that phenomenon in its full magnificence, wrapping the whole sky in a mantle of overwhelming and ever-shifting beauty — of which dwellers in lower latitudes can form no adequate conception — he must wait until the nights have grown longer and darker in the last fortnight of August and through the months of September and October. As he becomes more familiar with his surroundings he will discover, if he be English, that he is acquiring a clearer notion than he has ever had of the life led by his Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and that he is really making the acquaintance of a yeomanry as sturdy as that of the early English ages. If the Althing be in session at Reykjavík, and he enter the capitol to listen to its debates, he finds himself in the presence of the oldest existing legislative assembly — dating back to the days when the Witenagemot of his forefathers was still making the laws of England. From day to day, as he journeys, he will note along his path so many objects, delightful or startling to his vision, that they cannot all be enumerated in the lines we are writing. Among the first of them may very likely be the strange features of the worlds of lava and basalt. The wide-extending plains of the former, the vast dykes resulting from the sudden cooling of its streams, the fantastic masses which they pile up as they flow, and above all such singular gorges as the Almannagjá and the Hrafnagjá — less than a day's ride from the capital — will overwhelm him with their strangeness. Farther on, in the north, are the clefts of the Ásbyrgi — that rocky wonder — with its charming accessories, such as the cool green of trees in its sheltered depths; while the unending lava *levels he traverses in reaching* it, and which extend into many

other quarters, may indeed be melancholy, yet they are none the less awsome to the eye and impressive to the imagination. The lesser crevices in the lava, not infrequently lined with the pendant tresses of the maiden-hair fern, mirrored, with a background of sky, in a limpid pool at the bottom, show that even below its surface Iceland has its half-hidden gems. On a larger scale are the rocky grottoes like Surtshellir, which, with its roof-adorning icicles, is a miracle of subterranean singularity, rendered more attractive by the quaint legends of which it is the scene; and then there are other caverns similar to it, including the one lately discovered near the Almannagjá. — The vast glaciers give rise to many swift streams and streamlets of milky water, contrasting strangely with the crystal purity of those which have their origin in the less icy mountainous regions. Both the one and the other form, in their courses, scores of waterfalls of great mass as well as of great height. One of these, the Dettifoss, draining in part the monstrous south-eastern ice-tract, holds the foremost place among European cascades, though few other than native eyes have looked upon the mighty natural marvel. It is situated on one of the largest of the several streams which bear the name of Jökulsá, flowing towards the northern sea, and precipitates itself with sudden fierceness into a great gorge nearly a score of miles in length, bordered by rocky walls from 100 to 150 feet in height. The vast depth of water, charged with glacial clay, making it of turbid whiteness, rushes, foaming, frothing, steaming, and thundering, down some 330 feet into the narrow chasm, actually, in its fierce fury, causing the rocks, which enclose it, to tremble. Only less inferior in majesty are the Gullfoss, at no great distance from the Great Geysirs; the Goðafoss on the northern Skjálfandafljót, overhung by its canopy of mist and growling out its far-heard roar; the Fjarðarárfoss in the east; the Skógafoss in the southern realm of jökuls, which, when looked down upon by the midday sun, reveals, in rock and water, an astonishing play

of colour; the very notable trio of falls, gay in summer with verdure and flowers — one of them adorned with a charming islet on its very verge — situated in the Sog, the outlet of the Thingvallavatn; and, beside these, a host of other floods, in other parts, pouring over steep cliffs. These are the Niagaras of the island, but there are, besides, not a few falls which delight the eye by their loftiness and grace, recalling those of the Californian Yosemite. Such are the Hengifoss ("hanging cataract") in the Fljótsdalur, the Dynjandi ("thundering") cascade on the Arnarfjörður, and the unforgettable Seljalandsfoss, leaping from high up the Eyjafjallajökull, near the southern shore — a slender thread of water, which, glittering in the sunlight, is visible from beyond the sea that separates the Westman islands from the mainland, and tells the islanders, before setting out, by the way it is blown hither and thither, whether they may hope to make a landing on the neighbouring harbourless coast; and the Drífandifoss, also driven, as its name indicates, to and fro — the plaything of the breeze; but, as in other worlds of snow-clad heights, these rivulets, descending, like fair and shining ribbons, from great elevations, occur, in vernal and summer days, everywhere all over the land. — No quarter of the earth excels Iceland in the unending diversity of its mountain shapes, which present every possible outline of slope and summit, as well as every possible order of grouping. They are conical, domed, pyramidal, truncated, horned, pointed, turtle-backed, grotesque, single-pinnacled and many-pinnacled, massive and slender, terraced and columnar, turreted and crested, solitary and clustered, and so on *ad infinitum*. Of course they divide themselves into two markedly differing classes, the volcanic and non-volcanic; and into two other classes, the *jökulls* (glacial mountains), and those without glaciers — *jökull* signifying, in a general way, either a glacier or a glacier-producing mountain. As volcanoes, jökulls rarely emit lava, but only showers of ash. Merely a small number of the multitudinous and mul-

tiform mountains of Iceland can be cited here. The most renowned of the volcanoes is, of course, Hekla, around which grew up in Europe, during the middle ages, a whole world of myths and superstitious beliefs, somewhat akin to those which had centered, during classical pagan times, in Etna and Vesuvius. Hekla is, from most points of view, hardly worthy its world-wide fame — a more or less imposing, but rather rough and rugged eminence; while the Öræfajökull, the highest of Iceland's mountains, whether fire-spouting or not (nearly 6,400 feet), and lying in the south-east — an outpost of the vast glacial domain of that region — soars, with icy majesty, above its many companions. To the traveller approaching from the Færoes, Eyjafjallajökull, in the uttermost south, is apt to be his first Icelandic vision; he sees before him not a few cloud-tipped peaks, climbing finally into a noble ice-crowned summit. As, later on, having left Hekla behind him, he rounds the island's southwesternmost point into the waters of the broad Faxafjörður, his eyes, looking northward, are fastened upon the Snæfellsjökull, in pre-historic days a fuming giant and now resembling, in its outline, Mediterranean Etna, as one comes sailing from the Levant to that towering warder of Sicily; a memorable mount indeed is Snæfellsjökull, even when seen across the water from Reykjavík sixty miles away, notably when its dome is set in the unequalled glories of an Arctic sunset; and on the same fjord, turning toward the capital its great motley-coloured bluffs, stands Esja, an unending delight to the eye. Near the northernmost Jökulsá rises the ponderous-looking Herðubreið (the "broadshouldered"), dark-blue of hue and steeply-sided, surmounted by its double glaciers, which, under the sheen of the sun, become alternately masses of frosted and masses of polished silver; and in the same quarter is the still higher Snæfell (5,800 feet) — not to be confounded with the western Snæfellsjökull — on which the light seems always to *fondly linger,* as its far-seen summit looks down upon the

long, broad, pleasant Fljótsdalur, one of the glories of the east; and a little more inland is the destructive, many-cratered Askja, holding in its bosom its strangely swelling tepid lake, thinly separated from still actively fuming fires — a part of the mighty Dyngjufjöll group, in the midst of that dreaded and dreary lava desert, the Ódáðahraun; from Askja came the fearsome eruption of 1875, which enwrapped all Eastern Iceland in dense darkness, and carpeted an immense tract with a stifling bed of pumice; Askja consists of a great crater, margined by many small ones, the great one ranking for size among the most stupendous of this class of phenomena — so extensive, as one visitor says of it, that a city of half a million inhabitants might easily find room in the awful cavity. Far lower in altitude than any of these is the long-dormant volcano, Krafla, elevating itself not far away from the islanded lake of Mývatn, out of which poured in 1729 that reverent torrent of molten matter, which, arriving at the churchyard of Reykjahlíð, divided into two streams and flowed, in either direction, around the sacred edifice, lest it should desecrate so holy a place. The visitor rides up Krafla's slopes along an easy horse-path, margined, in the proper season, by patches of blue-eyed forget-me-nots, growing ever tinier as the ascent continues, to gaze finally from its peak on a long chain of loftier ice-decked summits bounding the distant horizon. Close beside its base swells up the glistening Hrafntinnuhryggur, a solid mountain-height, embedding massive fragments of obsidian, that smooth and shining semi-precious rocky material — found elsewhere, too, in the island — from which the deftly-fingered and industrious Sicilian artisan fabricates so many pretty and prized ornaments. Very singular, as it lingers in the memory, is the huge Eldborg, another long-inactive fire-mountain, seeming, from nearly every point of the compass, a stupendous fortress of the old giants, now shorn, like them, of its once dangerous strength. *Another minor, but still* formidable looking specimen of the

numerous class of castle-like elevations is the Stóra Borg (or Borgarvirki) in the Víðidalur, bearing aloft its high encircling ramparts of thick-set basaltic columns, out of which a historical tradition will have it that, just after the tenth century of our era had passed away, a hero of the saga epoch made a real fortress, and long and stoutly defended it. But there is left here only room enough to catalogue, in a disordered way, a few more of these multitudinous mountains — Arnarfellsjökull, really a section of the far-extending Hofsjökull, sending forth its score of glaciers; Langjökull in mid-Iceland, boasting half a score more, and in the western snows of which lies that cold, almost inaccessible valley, once lighted and warmed by the hues and fires of fancy, the legend-rich Thórisdalur; Torfajökull, its base fringed with clusters of steaming hot springs, and lying in easy sight of Hekla; Eiríksjökull, from which came, long ago, many of those tongues of lava, which lie in the upper valleys of the historic Hvítá, and which are described by a late traveller as being beds "filled in all their hollows with pretty foliage and flowers, and the contrast of the dainty blossoms and ferns with the rugged black caves and clefts, in which they are sheltered, gives a curious and unexpected poetry to the scene" — but this is a picture again and again repeated on the more ancient lava levels; Gláma and the Drangjökull, which raise from the elevated plateau of the north-western peninsula, their snowy cupolas and buttresses, the latter, morever, pushing down its flowing glaciers almost to the water's edge by the harsh and inhospitable Hornstrandir, where the so-styled Drangar, a series of gigantic pointed pyramids stretch out into the icy sea and give their name to the loftier peak. — Of the most observable features which characterize the fire and ice jökull-regions may be especially cited the expanses of lava, large and small, already passingly alluded to, such as the vast Ódáðahraun (the "desert of evil deeds") — once peopled, in the popular *imagination*, by desperate outlaws; the long, grassless

Sprengisandur, between the Arnarfell and the Tungnafellsjökull, haunted, as he who traverses it finds out, by the pursuing spirits of dreariness and solitude, and which has hence produced one of the most stirring poems of the nineteenth century:

> Ríðum, ríðum og rekum yfir sandinn,
> rennur sól á bak við Arnarfell;

the myriad of glaciers, both the stationary and the flowing (creeping glaciers), generally differing in character from the icy formations of more southern lands, both waging endless warfare against the genial forces of the sun, and producing a strange phenomenon, peculiar to Iceland, styled an "ice-leap," caused by the welling up of water, which detaches great fragmentary portions of the glacier and then bears them down to the lowlands; the many gigantic glacier-borne boulders, known as Grettistök ("Grettir grips" or "Grettir takes"), since they were hurled, according to the lore of the folk, by the invincible national hero against his pursuing foes; and, lastly, in a larger sense, the 750 square miles occupied by the icy tract of the Vatnajökull in the south-east, the interior of which is still partially unexplored. One may see from the preceding pages, faint and imperfect as such a sketch is, that the Alpinist and the student of mountainous nature can find few finer fields for his observation and study than the island of Iceland. — Closely connected, too, with the country's volcanic activity are the sulphur springs (or solfataras), the chief being those of Krísuvík on the Reykjanes peninsula south of Reykjavík, and those in the neighbourhood of Lake Mývatn in the northern province. Both offer scenes of singular grotesqueness and of extraordinary interest. On the northern Námafjall the sulphur rises to the surface near the top of the slope, where there are many steaming fissures, while the surrounding ground, as seen from a longish distance to the east, is brilliant with every tint of red and yellow. At the bottom of the glowing hillside exist many

pools of puffing and gas-emitting clay. Other sulphur sources are found nearer Húsavík. — Iceland no longer has a monopoly of gigantic spouting hot wells, as in the days when the Great Geysir was reckoned one of the world's wonders, and hence gave its Icelandic name to its rivals in New-Zealand and in the Yellowstone Valley of North America; yet still no land has such an abundance of these boiling waters, extending over so large a territory. The fellow of the Great Geysir, the Strokkur, so popular with travellers of many generations, has ceased, since a recent earthquake, to exhibit its peculiar powers, but Geysir yet has, in the same plain, more than fifty lesser companions. Far south, near the sea, was, till lately, another spouting well, called the Little Geysir, but it, too, has nearly suspended its operations, rising only occasionally when Hekla shows some sign of life. Of other boiling sources the number is infinite, as the list of places on the map containing the word *reykur* (reek, steam) or one of its derivatives, sufficiently evinces. One western valley, the Reykholtsdalur, is particularly noted for its many visible columns of steam. In the middle of one of its streams stands a quaint pile of tufa, raised by the deposits of a tiny geysir issuing from its top to a height of some feet, while at other places steam floats up from fissures in the bottom of the stream. Further up the valley, near the farmstead and church of Reykholt, the residence and death-place of Snorri Sturluson, Iceland's foremost son, there are two considerable steaming fountains, one of which (Skrifla) still feeds the great bath, constructed of blocks of hewn stone by the celebrated sagaman in the thirteenth century. Of the other sites of this sort, historically noteworthy are the warm baths of Reykjalaug some miles west of the Althing plain, and those of Krossberg north of the same spot, in which the early converts to Christianity, made such by vote of the Althing, were baptized, after refusing to go into the very uncomfortable cold water in order to *ratify* their adoption of a religion in the tenets of

which they, as yet, felt no very ardent faith. — The lakes of Iceland are many in number, as the traveller ascertains, the largest being the Þingvallavatn, filled with water as transparent as the air above it, in which swim a marvellous multitude of trout and other fish. On its northern shore lies the Almannagjá, with the majestic cascade which falls into it, and the Þingvellir plain, including the Lögberg ("Mount of the Law"), on which, for more than 800 years, the Icelandic popular assembly annually met, failing in only one or two years because of the Great Plague, or Black Death, then raging destructively in the island, or for some other similar cause. Many are the foundations still traceable of the temporary booths in which dwelt, in earlier ages, the law-making leaders of the people and their adherents. A little smaller than the Þingvallavatn is the northland's Mývatn ("Midge Lake"), to which we have already referred, and which, too, is richly abundant in fish. It is likewise the home of a score of varieties of wild duck, who build their myriad nests on the countless islands, many of which are old craters, and on low capelets along the shore. It is the middle point of a wide field of interest, inviting many excursions. In the neighbourhood are the old volcano Krafla, the obsidian mountain, the great gorge known as the Grjótgjá the northern sulphur sources and mud pools, and that grotesque lava wonder, the so-called Nátt-tröll, the demon of the night, who, carelessly caught outside of his hidden dwelling of darkness by the rising sun, was changed by its rays into this ghastly figure of stone. — Three products of the realm of nature, belonging largely or exclusively to Iceland, deserve notice in this place. The first is the down taken from the nests of the eider-duck, and sold in many countries for cushions or bed coverlets. These ducks are provided with places for breeding purposes, and are protected by strictly-enforced laws. A visit to one of *their* breeding-sites is of much interest to foreigners. The second *peculiar production* is the Icelandic Moss (*lichen islandicus*),

which is everywhere kept on sale by foreign pharmacists, and from which pastelles for coughs, or other preparations, sometimes a sort of pudding, for invalids, are made. Thirdly, an unique Icelandic product is the double-refracting feldspar (Icelandic feldspar), used by opticians and in optical tests and experiments. The world's sole mine, ór quarry, of this singular material is situated near Eskifjörður in the south-east of Iceland, and is the property of the Icelandic government. It is often visited by travellers. — In the fjords or along the shores (as one sails around the land) are many islands, not a few of them noticeable in character or form. Starting from Reykjavík and going east-ward, the visitor comes first to the Westman group, deriving its name from fugitive slaves of Hjörleifur, one of Iceland's first settlers, who were Irish (that is "men of the west"). It is a storm-bound home, at times, for human beings, yet the largest islet, Heimaey ("home isle") contains a hamlet of 600 souls; around it on all sides, tower many bold and beetling cliffs, thronged by uncountable sea-birds and washed by high-lifted waves, while above it two massy mountains raise their summits, the Heimaklettur and the Helgafell. Thereafter the boat reaches Iceland's southernmost spot, the Dyrhólaey, through which has been wrought, by the waves, a tunneled arch, under which boats may sail, and around which protrude from the waters several needle-like and other isles and skerries. The pierced rock is known to foreign sailors as Portland. Not a long distance farther east, the traveller may see the Reynisdrangar (*drángur* signifies a solitary upstanding rock — a name and thing well-known all along these coasts), being a small group of closely-clustered rocks, lifting from the water their sharp-pointed, spire-like pinnacles — a striking spectacle, and one warranting the strange stories told of so odd an apparition. Beyond this is Papey, now a sort of bird-farm, where great flocks of birds and thousands of eggs are yearly harvested and shipped, but famous in story as a site on which Christian relics

and evidences of the visits of Christian priests were found by the early pagan settlers. Next comes, in the narrow Fáskrúðsfjörður, a glimpse of Skrúðurin (the "jewel"), a green and heather-grown speck, shooting upwards as a lofty rock, loved of birds and of the sun, and besung by the poets – a pleasing contrast to the dark cliffs so near it. Some hours later, the long north-eastern cape is rounded, and the boat skirts miles of huge rocks, gay with the flutter of countless birds and flecked with white masses of guano. In the distance comes into view Grímsey, Iceland's only really and truly Arctic possession in a strictly geographical sense, for its sorely isolated people look out upon the boundless boreal seas beyond the Arctic circle. They form the northernmost indigenous little community of our Germanic race — living by fishing in the most frigid of waters, and by capturing, at the peril of their lives, the storm-birds which build their nests on the almost inaccessable cliffs bounding the Eastern shores of their tiny home. Dwelling on a dozen sterile farms, they maintain, with difficulty, three or four score of sheep, and half a dozen cattle and ponies, whose existence, like that of their owners, is one of perennial hunger. Yet they have a little church and an intelligent pastor, and a much-read island-library of a few hundred volumes. The winter days are long and dark and icy and windy, and the winter seas between them and the mainland, wave-tossed and storm-swept, are sometimes impassable for week after week, so that if one in the outer world write an autumn letter to a Grímseyan he must await with patience a vernal or summer reply. Of late years a new period has dawned in the island's history, for one small Icelandic coast steamer now calls twice a year (in July and August) to bring the islanders their slender supply of coal. The next island which will greet the voyager is a famous one, Drangey in the Skagafjörður, where Grettir, the hero of the Grettissaga, with the aid of its lofty and precipitous *cliffs, long held his fierce* enemies at bay, and yielded at last

only to treachery. During the sail around the great north-western peninsula, many fugitive glimpses will be had of its long succession of picturesque fjords, before reaching the broad Breiðifjörður, in which lie, in many clusters, the scores of islands that make up the Icelandic archipelago. From one of the little hamlets on these islands, Flatey, came the great and important Flateyjar codex of sagas, one of the vellum treasures of the Copenhagen Royal Library. As one passes through the group in summer, the sombre rocks, relieved by patches of brightest emerald, and set in the smiling waters, form a thousand pretty pictures, which the memory long retains. Leaving the big fjord, one enjoys first a northern and then a southern view of the magnificent Snæfellsjökull, of never-fading beauty, and perhaps catches sight, at its base, of Stapi, a series of walls and caves, formed and framed by masses of basaltic columns, very like the Irish Staffa.

Foreign Scholars in Iceland. — There can be no doubt of the great utility, to one who is acquiring the Old-Northern language, or investigating its literature, of a sojourn in Iceland. This is proved — to cite no other cases — by the example of Rask, the philologist, and of Maurer, the historian and jurist; both did their work better for the months they passed in the land in which the tongue they were obliged to use is still a spoken dialect — the only ancient speech of any branch of our Germanic race anywhere surviving in the mouths of the people. The study of it, as it lives, gives the Old-Northern student a notable advantage not to be obtained otherwise, and not to be easily overestimated. But this is not all. A large and valuable portion of the old literature embraces the "Íslendinga sögur," the sagas relating solely to Iceland, and nobody can fully appreciate their spirit, nor, we might almost say, their letter, unless he has seen the scenes in which their events transpired. Among the people with whom the foreign student *in Iceland* associates, he will constantly discover traces of the

ancient life and the ancient customs, each one of which casts a new light upon the text he is reading. The fact may, perhaps, be here recalled that, until nearly a generation after Rask's time, no other foreigner became a really profound Old-Northern scholar. Up to that date, virtually all the grammatical work, all the lexicological labour was done, and all the texts edited and commented by natives of Iceland — though, in many instances, the names of others appeared on the title-pages of the volumes when published. Even in our day no man born beyond Iceland's shores has accomplished such vast tasks, in the domain of linguistics and letters, and accomplished them so well as the late Guðbrandur Vigfússon. In connection with this theme may be quoted the words of an American writer: "Following the story of Old-Northern philology, from its beginning down to our own day, it is impossible not to feel astonishment at the number of learned labourers which a community so small as the population of Iceland has produced. As in the ancient days, when the sagaman recounted his tales and the skald recited his lays, nearly all the literary life of the north was hers — while the other greater and richer lands of Scandinavia were well nigh barren — so, in more recent times, she has been the chief interpreter of her own creations, which embody the history, the mythology, the laws of the early Gothic world. It is true that the island commonwealth possessed — to begin with — a splendid heritage. All the lore of the primeval ages was hers. Her sons still spoke the language of the days in which there were giants; to them the larger utterances of the gods were still household voices; even the whispers which startled nature, at the dawn of our civilization, they could yet repeat. The key of the treasures concealed by the mysterious runes — powerful as the seal of Solomon against the endeavors of other hands — was likewise in their possession. All the deities of the Odinic theology found their final refuge on Iceland's shores. Only among her icy mountains

lingered, at last, the faint echoes of the songs of the heroes who battled, and battling, chanted, in the twilight of our race. The sturdy republic which the offspring of kings and vikings had built up amid the snow of glaciers and the fire of volcanoes, continued to be governed by the archaic codes established by the Moses and Solons of the old Teutonic times. To these insular Northmen, too, were alone known the stories of the years when their ships sailed over the northern waters of the Atlantic to another world in the west — centuries before the keel of the Italian Columbus ploughed a way through its southern waters. The empires of the south could see the setting sun in all its glory, but only Iceland knew of the lands of the Hesperides beyond, or could guess what that sunset glory foretold. They felt, too, the burden of the past, and the honours and duties of long descent, for, in tradition at first, in inscribed tables afterwards, they could trace backward from son to sire, from sire to grandsire, and from grandsire to the remotest progenitor, the story of each household. These genealogies went backward to a past beyond the Iceland-ward wanderings of their people, while the narratives of the wanderings themselves had been transmitted with the detail of a diarist. The families that migrated, in the 5th and 6th centuries, from the southern borders of the North Sea, to the coast of Kent, like those that in the 17th century, crossed the broader seas that separated Old England from New England, took little or no pains to hand down to posterity the annals of their progress; but the Icelanders, whenever they chose, could walk again in the recorded footsteps of their fathers, who, in the 9th and 10th centuries, had left the fjords of Norway and the islands of Scotland to take possession of the green valleys that open to the ocean along the shores of their far-northern home. And as each of those valleys began to make its history, every incident and accident, every gest and scene, were remembered *and transmitted* and described again to the descendants of the

settlers unto the latest generation. But all this was not true of the home-land merely. Icelandic bards and story-tellers, champions and ramblers, brought back from foreign courts and camps accounts of the life of the outer world — the doings of kings and warriors, of courtiers and prelates, of soldiers and peasants — and told them afresh to their children and their children's children. Then it also happened, in the course of time, as was natural, that Iceland not only kept the old tongue, but learned to wield the new pen as well — the new pen that Christianity brought with it into the north. In the houses of her chiefs, in the cabins of her yeomen, in the cloisters of her priests, hundreds of scribes, through many lifetimes, wrote down the sound and the sense of the words that were vanishing, and the tales of the deeds that were fading. But for their zeal — writing mostly under the cold skies and during the brief sunshine of winter — the most powerful peoples of the present world would long ago have lost, past recall, the knowledge of what their far-away forefathers thought and wrought; of how they lived and laboured; of whom they prayed to, and of what they fought for. Thus in the northern isle each great man's house, in the lapse of years — for there were seekers of rarities in those days, too — became a library rich in lettered wealth elsewhere unattainable — in the varied learning of the North-Teutonic bard and pilgrim and chronicler and rhymer and romancer. There could be read such legends of Germanic heroes as were not to be found in other Germanic lands; such narratives of the Scandinavian kings as no other Scandinavian region possessed; such lives of English saints and Scottish island-jarls as Britain knew not of. But in the end the lore-loving little land was fated to lose much of this well-earned wealth and glory. The manuscripts on vellum and paper — so many that the number of them still extant seems incredible — *were carried away* — as Rome despoiled Greece of her marbles, *as Napoleon despoiled Italy* of her canvasses — to enrich and

make famous the libraries of foreign lands, not a few of them perishing in transit by accidents of fire and flood. But it turned out that to the foreign despoilers the manuscripts were dumb. Their words were voiceless except to those who wrote them. They were as unintelligible as were the hieroglyphs carved on the obelisks of Egypt to the Romans, who pulled them down on the banks of the Nile to set them up again on the banks of the Tiber. Thus it was that the children of Iceland had again to rescue from oblivion the records of our ancestral wisdom. They had to interpret, to the duller generations of the old family, the words their ancestors had formerly committed to stone and parchment, to reconstruct the monuments and muniments, of which their new owners proved to be unworthy keepers. It is then to Icelanders that we owe the first grammars of the primitive speech, published at Copenhagen and Oxford. It is they who have been the compilers of dictionaries and the commentators of the classic writings. But, in addition to all this, the general literary production of Iceland in modern times, in branches of letters other than those we are treating of, is likewise surprising. Her people number 80,000, to which may be added 25,000 more in northern North America, who still prefer to speak their own tongue rather than the English. This is the population of a minor city in the larger lands of civilization. But an examination of the yearly output of her presses — journals, magazines, books, pamphlets — and a comparison of it with the literary productions of any other community of many times the size, will show how wonderful is the love of letters still fostered by the rocky soil to which the Eddas and Sagas of Iceland's first centuries owe their birth."

Recent Constitutional Changes. — The existing constitution of Iceland was conferred upon it by the present King of Denmark in 1874, on the occasion of the celebration of the millenial anniversary of the island's settlement. It gave to the *ancient Althing* (revived, with only advisory functions in 1845,

after a dormancy of more than forty years) full legislative powers, and divided it into two houses. At the head of the government at home was a governor-general *(landshöfðingi)*, who represented the king, and presented and explained to the Althing the government bills, prepared in Copenhagen. To the king was given, morever, an absolute veto. The minister of justice in the Danish cabinet bore the supplementary title of "Minister for Iceland," and, as such, presided over a ministerial bureau, officered, in other respects, by Danes and Icelanders. For some little time a political agitation has been carried on with the view of bringing about some changes in the administration of the island, and an act to that end was finally passed by the Althing of 1903, having previously been adopted, as constitutionally required, by the preceding Althing. It does away with the governor-generalship, and creates a special "minister" — the title does not seem to be too happily chosen — solely occupied with Icelandic affairs. He must sit with the Althing – to which he is responsible -- being present, as necessity may require, in either house, and must therefore be familiar with the Icelandic language (an euphemistic way of saying that he shall always be an Icelander); he resides, in general, in Reykjavík, though having a sub-office, for convenience' sake, at Copenhagen; when in the Danish capital, for the purpose of laying the measures approved by the Althing before the sovereign – who still retains his veto power — for his sanction and signature, he has a seat in the council of state, but has no vote either on matters solely relating to Denmark, nor on those relating to both Denmark and Iceland, just as the Danish nembers of the council have no voice in affairs purely Icelandic. It should be mentioned, in this connection, that, by the existing arrangement, Iceland contributes nothing towards the maintenance of the monarchy, nor is she called upon to furnish either men or means for the support of the *army and navy; it is* in consideration of these facts, and

perhaps, in part, owing to her self-imposed lack of representation in the Danish parliament, that she has so little to say in reference to affairs common to the two divisions of the kingdom. She pays, however, the salaries of all her officials, the cost of all her public institutions and public works, and the larger share of the expenses of the postal service, which connects her with Copenhagen and the continent. The old governor-general's house in Reykjavík is to be refitted for government offices, while a new official residence is to be erected for the "minister," who in Iceland becomes the visible head of the state, and who is to be aided by an under-secretary and three chiefs of departmental bureaus. By the new constitutional amendments the two houses of the Althing are to be slightly enlarged. The people will hereafter elect 34 members to the lower house, of whom 8 are to be selected by the chamber to sit in the upper house, thus leaving 26 to form the lower body; to these 8 the king adds by appointment 6 others, so that the upper house thus consists of 14 members (formerly 12, of whom 6 were designated by the crown). The Althing, as before, will meet every two years unless called together oftener by the king. On the whole, the effect of the new measures will be to accentuate Iceland's internal independence of Danish control, rather than to enhance it. As these pages are printing, it is announced that the new "minister" is Mr. Hannes Hafstein, a member of the Althing and prefect *(sýslumaður)* of Ísafjarðarsýsla. Mr. Hafstein is a person of sterling ability, and has published a volume of admirable verse. Perhaps no better appointment could have been suggested.

Iceland's present Progress. — It seems not yet to be understood in England and America that Iceland has now entered upon a period of marked progress, the result – perhaps somewhat slow in coming — of a generation of self-dependence, which has forever put an end to the foreign misrule of which *she was so long* the unhappy victim. In one of the debates

on the budget, during the sessions of the Althing just closed, the chairman of the committee on finance of the lower house contrasted the outlay of the country in the financial period 1902—1903 (two years) with that of 1882—1883. Twenty years ago the amount appropriated at a single session or term of the Althing was 800,000 crowns; the amount voted by the recent one was 1,668,000. As to the items, the largest one, the sum expended for the development of the country's resources, principally agriculture and the fisheries, is twenty times larger now than then; that assigned to the post, to roads and to other means of communication in and around the island, is four times as great; that devoted to the maintenance of 42 district physicians, and to hygienic purposes, is thrice as great, and to common schools nearly three times as large. Entirely new items are a small appropriation for the advancement of art, being scholarships for study abroad; and the very liberal one for the planting of forests, that is, to continue the experiments now making, both in the north and the south, on a large scale by foreign experts. Taking all grades and all classes of schools, the sums applied, in one shape or another, to education and to the advancement of science and letters (including libraries, collections, popular enlightenment and various subjects of research) form, as usual, nearly or quite one fourth of the budget. Iceland has no debt; on the other hand, she has, invested in valuable securities, a reserve fund of nearly 2,000,000 crowns, of which the interest is a part of her annual receipts, although the principal may be drawn upon in cases of emergency. — In addition to the National Bank *(Landsbanki)*, established at Reykjavík in 1886, which, with every year, has increased both its domestic and foreign transactions, and its deposits, besides having built itself a handsome edifice in the capital, the Althing authorized a second important bank *(Íslandsbanki)*, with a capital of 2,000,000 crowns, which may be increased to 3,000,000. It is to have the right to issue paper

currency, which must be secured by one half gold (kept in its vaults at Reykjavík) and one half shares or values of the national banks of certain countries (England, Germany, Denmark, Norway and so on) to be so placed as to be readily available for the redemption of its notes. The minimum amount of the capital for the new undertaking has now been subscribed by banking institutions in Copenhagen and Christiania, and the bank is to begin its operations next year. — The total amount of exports and imports of Iceland is estimated to exceed, for the present year, 18,000,000 crowns (over 1,000,000 pounds) – a remarkable exhibit considering that the population is still a little less than 80,000. The inhabitants numbered in 1801 only 47,270; in 1901 the exact figures were 78,740, nothwithstanding a very large emigration, especially since 1880, to north-western Canada, where there are now many Icelandic institutions, churches and journals, supported by an Icelandic-speaking population of some 25,000. At the existing rate of increase, the number of souls in Iceland will reach 100,000 not far from the middle of the century, but the rate is likely to rise rather than fall. The great improvements made and making in dwellings, the superior style of living which prosperity has developed, and the better and more easily obtainable medical service have greatly reduced the former prevalent infant mortality throughout the island, and have prolonged the average duration of life, between the periods 1801—70 and 1871—1900, by nearly ten years. The rapid construction of carriage roads, now in progress everywhere, is both aiding public health and promoting the extension of trade. There can, therefore, no longer be any doubt that a time of high prosperity is before Iceland. Its admirable national government, its great coast and inland fisheries, hardly excelled in any part of the globe, its immense herds of sheep and ponies (fed by its large extent of excellent summer pasturage), amounting to nearly twelve head of sheep to each inhabitant and one horse to every two inhabitants, and its various minor resources

will secure this — not to speak of what, with the diminishing coal deposits of the neighbouring countries, may ultimately prove of inestimable value — the available force of its very numerous waterfalls, so rich in water and so high in fall, which has been calculated at some thousands of millions of horse-power.

Iceland's new Coat of Arms. — Simultaneously with the signing of the act establishing the above-mentioned new clauses of the constitution — which go into operation with the beginning of 1904 — the king of Denmark has sanctioned the adoption of a new coat of arms for the Icelandic state. Its old one, which is to be seen in certain old books, printed in Iceland or elsewhere, was of a very quaint design. It represented a stock-fish, such as, caught so numerously in Icelandic waters, is sent, dried and clipped, to all quarters of the globe. It was crowned and emblazoned upòn a proper shield, though it was never so conventionalized by the heralds as to give it the grace which even ugly objects assume when thus treated. In modern times it has been little used, although it is displayed over the door of the national Althing's House at Reykjavík. But Icelandic taste in escutcheons has, of late, turned from the sea to the air, and so the king has proclaimed that the new armorial bearings shall be a falcon, the largest native bird of prey. The *falco islandicus* is a sort of cousin german to the gerfalcon — the true gerfalcon being Greenlandic or Norwegian; and something like a dépôt of these birds used to be kept, we believe, at Bessastaðir or Reykjavík, whence the Danish kings, in the days of falconry, were wont to obtain specimens for the sports of the Danish and other courts. Whether the design for the new emblem of Iceland's nationality has yet passed through the hands of any learned heraldic authorities, that it may be properly and fittingly displayed, is not known. The description in the newspapers simply says, that it consistsof a white falcon on a blue ground. We are not told whether the falcon is to be flying or at rest, *couchant or rampant.* The arms will doubtless be employed

as a seal of state, for political purposes, or as a decorative ornament. Of course, like other heraldic emblems taken from the natural kingdom, it cannot, for artistic reasons, be adapted to the purposes of a banner; but that is, of course, not the intention, since so long as the connection between Denmark and Iceland shall last the commercial flag of the latter will be the white cross of St. Valdemar – who, by the way, must have spoken a tongue very near akin to Icelandic.

The Icelandic Post. — The mail reaches Iceland from foreign parts almost wholly by steamers of the Danish United Steamship Company, under contract with the Icelandic government. These steamers take from Copenhagen every class of mail matter, and always touch, on their voyages to and fro, at Leith, Scotland. They leave Copenhagen three or four days before their arrival in Scotland, and between their trips from three to five weeks, according to the season of the year, intervene. Postal matter may therefore escape a possible delay of some weeks if sent, in the first instance, direct to Leith — there to be put on board the mail steamer, before its departure north, by the postal authorities at that place. Until now, only letters journals and books (book post) could be forwarded by the way of Leith; but just as this is written new arrangements have been announced by the British Post Office, by virtue of which parcels of all sorts may likewise be posted by the Leith route. The rates are: for parcels weighing not over 3 lbs., 1 shilling; over 3 lbs., but not over 7 lbs., 1 shilling 6 pence; over 7 lbs., but not over 11 lbs., 2 shillings. Therefore all postal matter (letters, newspapers, books, parcels) for Iceland, especially if dispatched from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy or Germany, should be plainly marked *via Leith, Scotland.* It is also well to place in the address not only the name of Iceland in the language of the country whence the matter is sent, but also in English (Iceland), since the word "Island" (German, Danish, Swedish, Dutch)

may be misunderstood in England and America, in which it has another and more common signification. Iceland (with Denmark) forms a part of the Berne International Union, so that the general postal rates are the same as in the rest of the civilized world (that is, the same as between Germany and France, or between Canada or the United States and England). A list of the farmsteads of Iceland, their names properly given, may be had at the Reykjavík and Copenhagen postoffices. It is compiled by Vilhelm Finsen and is entitled: "Íslenzkt bæjatal."